ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,182—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th Sept.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.I.	CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I.	GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M.	CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October.	RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October.	SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21st, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 29th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 4th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 4th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports. Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS.

A GREAT COMFORT TO LADIES.
Highly recommended by the Profession.
Per Packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-12.

MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY for
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.
WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAMS or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1894-95.

2. Full particulars regarding the Terms of Sale, latest Date for Tendering, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle,
Belgaum, 22nd September, 1894.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

TRADE MARK.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

BEST LONDON FINISH,
INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,

FROM Rs. 6-12.

BAG TOP CAPS. FROM Rs 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona,

CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS SHIRTS

PERFECT FITTING.

		Rs.
Fine White Shirts	6 for	28
Best White do.	6 ,,	36
Superfine do.	6 ,,	40

DAY SHIRTS

PERFECT FITTING.

		Rs.
Soft Twill Lining	6 for	15
Fine White Shirts	6 ,,	25
Superfine do.	6 ,,	35

COLORED SHIRTS. A Large Variety in the Newest Designs—Blues, Pink, &c.

ASQUITH & LORD { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. McEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)

LYONS OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY

(Direct from AUSTRALIA)

WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE

ON SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

For Further Particulars *see* future Advertisements.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society,

ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

SOLI, CHORUS and ORCHESTRA

about Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Lt. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

The full Programme in Detail will be published later on, but the Three following Short Choral Works will be performed :—

Cantata..................Feast of Adonis..................Jensen.
For Soli and Chorus.
Soloists :—Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

Sacred Cantata......Song of Miriam..................Schubert.
For Soprano Solo of Chorus.
"Miriam"..................Miss N. TUDBALL.

Chorus ....Hallelujah from the Mount of Olives..................Beethoven.

The following will Play in the Orchestra :—

Mr. Wilson
Sergt. Quant
Corpl. Powell
Corpl. Bee
K. O. Y. L. I.

Herr Schmuck
Surg.-Lt.-Col. Barker
Mr. Vernon Bayley

Herr Stella
Mr. Inzoli
Mr Mull

Mrs. Collie
Miss Pedraza
Miss Kirkham

Messrs Fox, Choake, Monoghan, Dungworth, MacDonald, Mathews, Goodfellow, Brockley, and McIntier, of the KOYLI Band.

Hony Conductor : Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Pianiste : Miss Flower
Hony Secretary : Lieut-Colonel Martin.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL,"

Arrived 27th September, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th September, 1894.

ASK FOR A COPY OF

READY REMEDIES, FOR MINOR AILMENTS.

Gratis on Application to

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. LORD HARRIS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per Share will be paid to the Registered Shareholders of the above Company, at the Company's Office, on and after the Twenty-eighth Instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the PORT of KARACHI, held on FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1894, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn :—

Nos. 113, 200, 269, 293, 310, 385 and 387.. | Standard Life Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay.
" 462.................. Messrs. Edulji Dinshaw, and others.
" 547.................. Khan Bahadur A. D. Hussunalli Effendi.

And it is hereby notified that the abovenamed Holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with Interest on or after the 1st October, 1894.

By Order,

R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 22nd September, 1894.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (90) Ninety per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 72, Apollo Street, on and after the 28th instant, SATURDAYS (Mail days) excluded, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1894.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1894, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1894.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1894-95, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરશી મુલજી સન્સની કુંપની,

i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th September, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 22nd October, 1894, both Days inclusive.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1894, at 3-30 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1894.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કુંo

i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1894.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 22nd October, 1894, both Days inclusive.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 100 BAGS PEPER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khan Bazar—

By order of Sha Mooljee Mungul, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thukur Dhurumsee Ramdass—100 bags alpine peper, about 24 candy.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, September 28, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN, AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 28, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c, the property of G. E. LE MAISTRE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong grey pony, goes well in saddle.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong palanquin office shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, one cow and one buffalo, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of D. BORI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHAMPAGNE AND ALQUIAN WINE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following wines—

10 cases quart Victor Tuot and Co. Extra Dry Champagne.
10 " pint " " " "
10 " quart Carte Noire Extra Dry Champagne.
10 " pint " " "
2 " quart Royal Extra Dry Champagne.
2 " pint " "
2 " quart Alquian Wine.
3 " " "
2 " " "

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 p.m., on account and risk of whom it may concern the following pearls :—

14 strings 143 pearls, about 149 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned—About 200,000 Mangalore tiles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 28, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Crawford Market, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Jaffer Allarakhia, consisting of boots, shoes and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen caps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, guernseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchieves, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Kessowjee Naik's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany square pianoforte by Rose & Co., rich table ornaments, a firstrate hand and foot sewing machine, complete with all accessories, windproof table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a collection of choice plants, etc., the property of F. A. SPENCER, Esq., Assist Secretary to Government.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

1 square pianoforte by Soundy & Co.
12 musical boxes of different sizes, 6 and 8 airs.
A lot of samples of hardware, cutlery, courier bags, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Hugh Williams, consisting of wearing apparel, trunk, tools, &c.

By order of the mortgagee Vullubdass Bhicajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anoopram Jamiatram Desai—

4 pearl bangles and 4 pearl raifuls.

On account of the concerned—

About 20,000 Mangalore tiles and 114 ridge tiles, manufactured by the Calicut Tile Works, Ld.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 light dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

LAUNCH COMPOUND ENGINE FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Mr. PEROZSHAW BYRAMJI CAMA—

1 Launch Compound Engine about 10 H. P.

On view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood complete dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design, single and double amyras, cabinets, book-cases, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Parel Road, next to Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, handsome Brussels carpets, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, firstrate large size coal cooking stove, etc., the property of the late J. T. MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 28, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUNDS BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 18 plots of land suitable for Building, situate at the New Connaught and Sussex Roads, adjoining the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and Tramway Lines, near the Parel Road, Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction, as under :—

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, all the following valuable pieces of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Esq., I. C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the Premises, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1894. The Auction, if not completed that Day, will be continued at 3 p. m., on each successive Day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots :—

Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.
1	723·86	7	1027·92	13	730·00
2	627·17	8	822·67	14	570·94
3	620·19	9	822·67	15	570·94
4	613·21	10	757·24	16	366·55
5	603·03	11	757·24	17	366·55
6	1025·62	12	720,00	18	832·67

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Rupees 5 (five).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 28, 1894.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., of London, and are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

KERR, TARRUCK & Co.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

(Established A. D. 1885.)

AGREEABLY with the BANK'S NOTIFICATION, dated 2nd July, 1894, DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per Annum, free of Income Tax, for Quarter ending the 30th September, 1894, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that Date, and Distribution thereof made on the 15th October, 1894.

By Order,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office : Madras, 15th September, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,

i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of October, 1894, a NEW TIME TABLE for PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS will be introduced on the Southern Mahratta Railway system. The Timings at Principal Stations will be as follows. For Details, SEE Time Bills exhibited at the several Stations.

Stations.	To Bangalore.	From Bangalore.	To Bangalore.	From Bangalore.	To Bangalore.	From Bangalore.
Poona	7-30	17-52	20-15	5-16	22-10	12-20
Wathar (for Mahableshwar)	13-33	11-43	1- 6	0 54	5·49	5-30
Belgaum	7-25	20-21	11-33	14-16	22-23	5-33
Hubli	16-33	9-40	20-10	6- 4	9-20	19-57
Bangalore via Harihar.	...	...	18-33	7-30	10- 4	17-55

Stations.	To Guntakal.	From Guntakal.	To Guntakal.	From Guntakal.
Hubli	19-37	8-56	7-30	19-35
Bellary	5-20	22-35	17-15	10- 7
Guntakal	7- 3	20-30	19-25	7-38

Bangalore	1-20	2-13	10-22	17-5
Guntakal	8- 0	19- 3	20-34	6-39

Guntakal .	17-40	21-45	5-20	8-35	Gadag	0- 5	1-27
Bezvada ...	18-55	1- 0	1- 5	7-41	Hotgi........	15-41	10-30

NOTE.—The Columns "From" should be read from Bottom to Top.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..................£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.

GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.................. 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4¾ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India..................Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India .... } " ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers,—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—[illegible] per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF

MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6½ " " 6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6¾ " " 6½ "	4 14	8½ " " 8½ "	7 4
6¾ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6¾ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6¾ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6¾ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 3 6
" " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6 4	32 by 72 inches......	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6 0	32 by 54 inches......	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6 0	28 by 36 inches......	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each........	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each........	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each........	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY.

UNION JACK BRAND.

The Tottenham Lager Beer obtained Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

BY ROYAL

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT,

PURVEYORS OF LAGER BEER

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATION FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE

IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S

BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA : Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY : Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS : West & Co. ALLAHABAD : Lyell & Co. LAHORE : Dillon & Co. ASSAM : Planters' Stores. RANGOON : De Souza.

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First insertion........................Rs. 5
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion........................As. 8 per line.
Second do. ....4½ "
Third do. ....2¾ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

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Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ...." 6
Quarterly ...." 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,272½
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10 p. c.	16 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245
MISCELLANEOUS.				Divd.	
A'lcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	7½	310xd 225xd
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	1½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,330½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvdRs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	283xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvdRs.21	326
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Mannfacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	121
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	99
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3'0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200	9	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	Nil.	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	23
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	...	£18	...	do.	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 80	1,130
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all		195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	dvd Rs.7	107½
Fort	515	2'500	[illegible]	Rs. 8)	1,220
French	300	5)'		dvdRs.25	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	550	500	30	491
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	dvdRs.7½	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs.30	40 xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munwar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	138½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,300
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	18 dvdRs12	200 200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs.	1,200
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	565
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,475
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	910
Coimbatore S and W	100	100	105	..	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	dvdRs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	760
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	dvdRs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,200
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,325
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	547½
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	550
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250	dvdRs.5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1 000	000	dvdRs.40	980
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	760xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	790
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,890
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	160
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,800	1 000	dvdRs.60	2,100
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvdRs 10	360xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vsuishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 29- 0
Gold Leaf	„ 28-12
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„ 28-10 Nominal,
Do. do. new	„ 28- 6 „
Australia bar Gold	„ 28-12
Bombay bar Gold	„ 28-11
Sovereigns	„ 18- 6
Do. Drazons	„ 18- 5
Silver 7	„ 93- 0
Do 17	„ 93- 8
Carolas	„ 205- 0
Mexican	„ 197- 0
Five-Franc pieces	„ 300- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Abdul Cadur and Clan Gordon entered, and the steamer Africa left the dock on Wednesday.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Bandstand this evening.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-30 p.m., for the Jodhpore, 7th Hussars, and Bombay Gymkhana teams.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Manila, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day.

THE GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet this afternoon (weather permitting), at Love Grove, Worlee, at 4-15 this evening. This will be the last week of the season.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.—The Sanitarium will be re-opened on October 1. Application for admission should be made to the physician-in-charge' St. George's Hospital, accompanied by a medical certificate that the case is a suitable one for the Home.

RESULT OF AN ALTERCATION.—Yacoob Abdulla, a pinjari, residing at Nagdevi Street, was, on Wednesday afternoon, quarrelling with Loodha Dossa, when he was struck on the head with a stick by Ebrahim Oosman, sustaining a scalp wound on the head. Yacoob was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Balvedvadjana Sabha, Mr. Gopinath Krishnarao Kantak will deliver a public lecture, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m., in the Government Vernacular School, Kandawadi, when Mr. B. B. Nagarkar has kindly consented to preside. Subject: "Life of Babu Kesho Chandra Sen, the Great Theistic Reformer."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st L. N. L. Regiment will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening (weather permitting) :—

Grand March	The Warrior's	Croft.
Overture	Stradella	Flowtow.
Valse	Marie Wilton	Van Maanen,
Barcarolle	Caracteristique	Conterno.
Selection	Nell Gwynne	Planquette.
Polka	A Child of the Time	Carl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged Bhamoo Nathu, a coachman, in the service of a Hindu Maharaj, with driving his master's shigram, on Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing serious injuries to Luximon Yessoo. It appears that about 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, accused was driving the carriage at such a furious speed from one side of the road to another, continually whipping and lashing the animal that complainant, who was walking along the road, was knocked down, and one of the wheels passed over his left thigh, fracturing the bone and causing other injuries. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

WARNING TO MASTERS.—Notwithstanding several robberies lately by newly-appointed servants and the repeated warnings afforded by these occasional examples, many masters seem still to neglect to make thorough inquiries regarding the antecedents of individuals, whom they take into their service. It is high time that for the interest of the community this practice of indiscriminate employment should be discouraged. Hormusji Sorabji, a Parsee, residing at Churney Wady, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 500, and a set of gold studs, valued at Rs. 100, from his house, on the 25th instant. A Portuguese servant, named Pedro Pascoal, who had been in complainant's service for the last six weeks, and who has, since the discovery of the theft, absconded, is suspected. The police upon an inquiry learnt that Pedro is a reputed thief, and well-known at Tanna by the police.

THEFT BY VISITORS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, two Mahomedans, named Ishadally Fida Hoosein and Ghulam Dustagir, were charged at the instance of Inspector Good, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a silver embroidered *choli* and two pieces of gold and silver embroidery, of the collective value of Rs. 75, belonging to Mirza Fida, a gold and silver embroiderer, residing near the J. J. Hospital, Parel Road. On the theft being reported to the police, the two accused, who were frequent visitors of the complainant, were arrested on suspicion, and accused No. 2 who had been sleeping in complainant's house for the four previous nights, admitted having stolen the property, and subsequently pointed out a woman, named Jaina, with whom he had left the stolen property. Jaina on being questioned by the police, produced the property, which was identified by the complainant as his own. As there was no evidence to connect accused No. 1 he was discharged, but accused No. 2 was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CURIOUS THEFT OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.—Vriadawan Vridlal, a shroff, residing at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police, that a mortgage bond and two title-deeds, of the value of Rs. 50, were stolen from his pehdi, on Wednesday night, by one Ahmed Oomer, a tailor, residing at Essa Khalifa Street, Chuckla. It appears that about nine years ago Kulsumbee, the mother of the "suspect" mortgaged her house, at Essa Khalifa Street, Chuckla, to the complainant for Rs. 5,000. On Wednesday evening, the accused, accompanied by three other persons, went to the complainant's pehdi, and asked him to produced the title-deeds and mortgage bond, as he wished to sell the house to one of his companions. Complainant brought the documents and showed them to accused, who said there was another paper, which he also wished to see. Complainant placed the title-deeds and mortgage on the pehdi, and went into another room to search for the paper. On his return shortly afterwards, he found accused and his companions had left and the documents were missing. The police subsequently searched accused's house, but the documents could not be found. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sanderson charged accused Ahmed Oomer before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft. The case was remanded.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ayaji Basvant, late kulkarni of the village of Arlikatti, taluka Hubli, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been removed from his office on account of grave misconduct, and Narayan Balwant Khanvilkar, late a forest guard, in the Bassein Range of the West Tanna division, having been convicted, under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 25 of the Indian Forest Act, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, September 28.
(Eve of Saint Michael and all Angels.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Saturday, September 29.
(Saint Michael and all Angels.)
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
Saturday, September 29.
St. Michael and all Angels.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
Michaelmas Day.
Friday, September 28.
8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Saturday, September 29.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

FROM the annual report just presented by the Commissioners of Customs, it appears that the gross receipts for the year ending in March last, including Warehousing Charges and the Revenue of the Isle of Man, show an increase of £78,980 over the corresponding revenue collected to the end of the previous financial year. This increase is less by £90,045 than the amount which would have been collected had the increase of revenue corresponded to the estimated increase in population. The commissioners are, however, of opinion that "having regard to the serious check on the industry of this country which was brought about by the prolonged coal strike during the year, to the generally depressed condition of commercial enterprise, aggravated by financial difficulties in Australia and the United States, and the disturbed state of Brazil, it is perhaps surprising, but certainly satisfactory, to find our revenue with any progressive tendency." No alteration was made in the tariff or in the law affecting Customs administration during the year.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, was held at the office of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, secretaries and treasurers, in Church Gate Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. Schoen, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following report of the directors was presented : "Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30, 1894. The past season has not been a favourable one for press companies. The cotton crops, which promised exceedingly well at one period of their growth, were seriously injured in many districts by untimely rain, with the result that the Oomra crop proved very little larger than that of last year, while the Dhollera crop turned out materially less than that of last year. Pressing rates continued very low at Oomrawuttee, Julgaum, and Wudwan, while some of your other factories suffered by the keen competition of adjacent markets. As the constantly increasing competition makes it more and more difficult every year to obtain an adequate amount of pressing at remunerative rates from constituents, your directors intend to assist the working of the presses, whenever necessary and advisable, by pressing and selling cotton on behalf of the company, and to enable them to do this some slight additions and amendments will have to be made to the articles of association, which will be laid before you in due course. The main object the directors will always have in view will be to work the presses profitably, and to minimise as much as possible the risks in connection with the cotton business. The total number of bales pressed at your factories during the past season is 56,184 against 73,072 bales in 1892-3. The profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 21,303-0-9, out of which your directors have carried Rs. 20,000 to depreciation account. With the balance of Rs. 1,303-0-9 and the sum of Rs. 21,500 and Rs. 8,446-15-3, which your directors propose to transfer from the equalisation of dividend fund and reserve fund, respectively, they recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, equal to 5 per cent. As large reserves were set aside out of the profits in past years, your directors think that a small withdrawal should be made this year for the purpose of paying a dividend. The crop prospects for the new season are so far satisfactory, and with favourable weather henceforward the yield should be well up to the average. Mr Damodherdas Tapidas retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman the above report having been adopted a dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared, and Mr. Damodherdas Tapidas was re-elected a director. Messrs. Palonji Framji Mehta and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration Rs. 200 each. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at their office, No. 72 Apollo Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. Muller, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894, showing a satisfactory result. The pressing rates ruling at Oomrawattee and Julgaum were again extremely low during the last season. Your presses at Dhulia, Bhownugger, and Tuticorin worked in amalgamation with neighbours' presses. Your last acquisition, the Guntacul press, has done well. The company's presses turned out 67,784 bales against 78,389 bales last year. The directors have ordered out for your Tuticorin branch an "Octepus" press by Nasmyth Wilson & Co. This press will be capable to press 600lbs. bales if needed, and should give a saving in fuel and hoops. The press is being erected now, and will be ready for next season. Including a balance of Rs. 782-1-1 carried forward from last year, the net profits for the year under report amount to Rs. 75,912-3-9 which the directors recommend to appropriate as follows :— To pay a dividend of Rs. 90 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 40,500-0-0; to place to credit of depreciation account, Rs. 30,000-0-0 ; to place to credit of reserve fund, Rs. 5,000-0-0 ; to carry forward, Rs. 412-3-9,—total, Rs. 75,912-3-9. Mr. Vijbucandas Atmaram retires by rotation from the board, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engines, boilers, and small machinery are insured for Rs. 3,89,500.

The above report together with the audited accounts was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 90 per share was declared payable. Mr. Vijbucandas Atmaram was re-elected a director. Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat was appointed auditor for the ensuing year and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 250. A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and treasurers, concluded the business.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

806—Little, S, N, and B—The G I P Ry Co vs Raisett Chundumul Hamirmul and another,—Crawford, B & Co—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

16254-91—Edgelow and G—Bhawanji Hurbhan vs Deoji Poonja—Little S N and B.

Appeals.

807—Bhaishunker and K—The New Great Eastern S & W Co, Ld vs Purshotum Govindji and another—Brown and M.

809—Ardaseer, H, and D—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Wacha vs Shapurjee Jeewajee and others—Pestonjee R and K ; Little, S, N, and B ; Nanu and H ; and K D Shroff (Not to be called).

810—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lulloobhai Modi vs Ootumbai—Duphtary and F.

811—Tyabji and D—Munchubhai Navalchund vs John Henry Todd and another—Brown and M.

812—Crawford, B and Co—Harry Arbuthnott Acworth vs Shavakshaw Dunjibhoy—Tyabji and D (Not to be called).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

121-94—Bicknell M and M—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir H and D and B and K—Part heard.

123-94—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee Sivjee vs Soorjee Kanji and another—Mathubhai and J (not to be called).

189-94—Jehangir Dorabji—Bai Dhunbaijee Dadabhoy Guzdar vs Nusserwanji Bamonjee Moola and another—Edgelow and G.

139-94—J C Cama—Koolsoombai vs Fatmabibi and others—K D Shroff and in person.

209-94—M H Khan—Venoobai and others vs Mahadeo Raghunath Surve and another—Chalk W and S.

357-92—Thakurdas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Sumar and others vs Cassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Payne G and S.

237-94—M L Shroff—Ramcoover Mamraj and others vs Soorajmul Tarachand and another.

109-94—In person (a pauper)—Budroodin Bhaijibhai vs Abdoolally Bhaijeebhai and others—Framjee and M.

433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mowjee vs Thuker Meghjee Anundjee and another—Tyabjee, D P and C

229-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia, and G and L S N and B.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia, and G.

617 93—Payne, G and S—Goolam Hoosein Moorjee vs Bai Manbai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

67-94—M H Khan—Mulla Valijee Mulla Ismailjee and others vs Ibrahimjee Mulla Adamjee Bhoga and others—Tyabjee D P and G.

215-94—In person—Hajee Essack Chand vs Bhagwandas Khimjee and another.

Defended New Long Cause.

324-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and another—Bicknell M and M.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Andrew, R F
Axier, J
Ardeshir, C
Ali Buksh
Broadhead, Miss E
Baines, J A
Baker, Mrs
Brown, Miss A
Barne, Miss
Coute, Madame N
Caroll, W F
Carlsen, J
Cond, S
Cameron, Miss D
Coste, Mans, D
Challaner, A
Chuterbhoy Dewchand
Desvean, X B
Dingers, Mrs
DaGama, P C
Daly, Mrs W
David, A
Dhunjibai Master
Fisher, Dr Karl
Gladstone, C E
Haywood, Surgeon-Major
Haukin, S J
Hall, S
Hildreth, Percy
Johnson, C
James, W J
Jankidass
Jensen, Prof R
Lyons, H
Lynch, C M
Latis, R
Litchfield, W G
Marin, Compte Le Murda
Mahadeo Ram Sacaram
Phillips, Geo
Pathiarum, H O
Perrett, T W
Pringle, A
Ramcrishna Narayan
Rogers, A S
Rosnitskey Mrs S
Reidacher, Miss F
Robinson, W A
Smith, F C
Stockell, H
Stoffer, J
Sherry, Mrs
Scuteri, A
Thomason, T
Tudor, Captn T
Thaller, A
Tombak, Rosa
TricomdoxKeshawjee
Vamid, B
Vansemerem, W P
Wright, Miss L C
Walli Mahomed Hassanally
WamanRamchandra
Williams, W K
Whiyte, E H
Warde, Mrs J C

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

HINDU MARRIAGE AND INHERITANCE.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Ultimate view, a father has in getting his children married and exercising a control over the marriage of his issues, is as stated above that he expects from his children a fulfilment of the expectation of receiving periodical offerings for the repose of his soul after his death. In return for these expectations he recompenses them by entailing all his property to them. Thus inheritance which comes in the train of marriage has two main objects :—"It is given to compensate the sons for the offerings he gives to his dead father to secure him repose and to maintain the issue of the marriage which was with the said view contracted by his father." In these forms of marriage, it is stated that the bride's father selects the bridegroom who accepts the bride. But the observations of our common life experience will show that marriage is solemnized when the bridegroom's father accepts or approves of the bride and the son marries her thus approved. In good many cases it generally happens that the betrothal takes place some years before a marriage is celebrated and in that case the bridegroom is a minor. The match thus contracted is a mere game of chance and depends on favourable circumstances in future to prove a suitable one. Nevertheless granting that the match proves suitable, yet very often it so happens that dissensions take place between his wife and his mother and the more so when there is a step-mother. The dissensions rise high and when they are found irreconcilable, the father holding his son responsible for his wife's actions packs him out of doors with not a jot for his maintenance. The father forgets the responsibilities that were on him for the selection of the bride and devolves them on his son who had no vote nor voice in his engagement. The son being given nothing for his maintenance, and finding it hard to maintain himself, and the issue, takes recourse to the court to ask for a partition of his father's property. But the court instead of removing his difficulties rather increases them. In very few cases where there is nothing by way of self-acquisition the court accordingly awards him his share out of his father's property, considering it ancestral, and sometimes the son's demand is dismissed holding the property as self-acquired and in some instances it so happens that the court asks the son to wait till the amount of both the kinds of ancestral and self-acquired properties is determined. The determination causes expense and litigation. Many times it so happens that persons die out of anxiety before a due decision is arrived at. This expense and litigation are all owing to the modern constructions put upon the Hindu Law by the European lawyers. If close investigation be made of the family system among the Hindus, it will be manifest that *corporate* property is the rule in the East, in contravention to the *individual* property in the West. In early days the family lived upon land, and consequently there was no scope for separate acquisitions. In those days property was held only as ancestral and not as both ancestral and self-acquired, as it has been done at present, (Mayne, p. 245). But as civilization advanced, and the advance of the commerce therewith gave an impetus to men to follow various kinds of industry to derive wealth, the wealth so derived from separate acquisitions brought forth into existence the second kind now designated as self-acquired property. The view of self-acquisition, although it has been alluded to by Manu, has not been confirmed by other law writers Yajnawaikya and Brihaspati, who maintain that self-acquired property is at the cost of the family. From the above it will be seen that a father cannot in any way have separate acquisitions, and so to avoid the expense and litigation above mentioned, it would be preferable if one of the forms only, the ancestral property, be taken as the standard and the other form be discarded. This will be more clear when we shall note what the Mitakshara lays down. In secs. 27 and 28 the writer says : that *property is by birth*, and further he holds that they who are born, who are yet unbegotten, and who are still in the womb, require the means of maintenance, and hence he cannot dispose of his property as he likes, but is subject to the control of his sons and others. Property should be held ancestral only, *i.e.*, descended from ancestors, which one person enjoys during his lifetime after whose death it goes to his son on condition that he fulfils his obligations. This division of property, into self-acquired and ancestral, has not only been instrumental in causing expense and litigation but it slackens the tie of filial affections also. The above theory of inheritance based as it is on the offerings to the deceased for his repose in the next world, as laid down (3 Dig. 298) will be rendered clearer when the theory of excluding certain persons is examined. The principle that underlies exclusion is that "one who is unable or unwilling to perform the necessary sacrifices is incapable of inheriting." Mayne quotes from Brihaspati that "a son who neglects the duty of redeeming his father is like a cow which neither affords milk nor becomes pregnant." He has no claim to the paternal estate, &c. It will be seen from the above principle that those who are defective in limb or sense, such as idiots, eunuchs, dumb or deaf, are excluded from claiming their father's estate. Those who have been degraded from castes, *i.e.*, outcastes, are also recognised as incapable of inheriting, the reason of which is plainly "their inability to perform their sacrificial rites for the redemption of the soul of the deceased." Hindu Society has never been at any one time regulated by any one code of regulations. The continual transformation, the large number of communities, and the vast area of land occupied by the Hindus with scarce any inter-communication, have all contributed to the existence of several sorts of customs, held binding in their respective localities. The want of any faithful record of the times has perhaps in some measure been made up by the fact that the several stages of the social growth are all visible in the customs that prevail all over the land. Under these circumstances legislation would be out of question, and the customs that are held to have the binding force of laws continue to be inconsistent and irreconcilable. The texts of old even are frequently arrayed on either side, the authors having recorded the customs and laws, each of his own community or district. When therefore all the texts are read together, they present equally authoritative and equally irreconcilable dictums. Under this category unhappily the subject of the testamentary power of a Hindu falls. The origin and growth of the testamentary power among the Hindus has been a problem of great controvesy, and consequently difficult of solution. The mention of such a word as will is nowhere found either in the Dharma Shastras or in the early law writers. In early times, and even at present as has been said before, the family property of a Hindu was looked upon as corporate, *i.e.*, the earnings of all the individual members went to the general property of the family, and the father or the eldest member of the family was looked upon or regarded as the manager. In those days to claim such a power as that of a devisor would seem something like a contradiction to old rules. Still if a glance be cast at the times when the Brahminical influence was at its highest, such a tendency would be observed in pious gifts or charities as they were awarded to Brahmins to whom sanctity was attributed in those days, and the gifts were held irrevocable. But by-and-by as the natives came in contact with the early English settlers, who were mostly merchants, they got an instinct to follow their mode of devising, and the power which was first confined to religious gifts only under certain circumstances, e.g., when there is no issue, &c., afterwards extended to the devising of property for purposes other than religious gifts, and without restrictions. But the influence of the English lawyers has gone even farther. They have upset the very foundations upon which that power was based. They have not only upheld the doctrine of the father's right to devise, but have also put a different interpretation upon the kind of property, rendering the property bequeathed a self-acquired, since the bequest so held resembles a gift. The origin and growth being so far described, the object which the lawyers had in their minds while recognising the power of the father to dispose of his property as he likes, can be no other than to give a free scope to the father who is, in case the property be ancestral, quite incompetent to do so. But how far this expedient accomplishes its desired object and how far its acceptance has caused inconsistencies rather than remedying them has been a matter of consideration. To understand these inconsistencies it is essentially necessary to analyse the existing system of the Hindu families. Among the Hindus the family in early times, as well as in these days, has been very rarely a divided one. It is, on the other hand, a joint one. The son, whether he is a minor or of age, is exclusively under his parental control, and has to act up to the commands of his father. All his separate earnings he is to hand over to his father to be amalgamated with the general stock of the family property, on a clear understanding that the whole stock will be invested in himself after the demise of his father. The family is thus manifestly a joint one, and the present interpretation of *wills* proves not less a stumbling block to the whole status of the family in which filial affections and due reverential feelings are at present observed. But apart from that a question arises—to what extent and what kind of property can be disposed of ? Mayne defines this extent in the following words :—"Whatever property is so completely under the testator's power that he may give it away during his lifetime, he may also devise by will. Hence a man may bequeath his separate or self-acquired property." (§ 380.)

(To be concluded.)

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplde. In.	Esplde. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	86	3	71	18	72	27	62	99
Thursday, Sept, 27th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	86	3	71	18	72	27	62	99
Total fall to Sept. 27th, 1893	80	07	63	87	66	38	65	14
Total fall to Sept. 27th, 1892	122	71	99	13	97	63	92	56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (9 a.m.), 22nd September :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	84	2	Baroda	58	65
Panjoo	75	15	Mehmadabad	50	10
Vaitarana	69	26	Ahmedabad	48	62
Palghur	71	58	Viramgam	39	54
Gholwad	83	2	Wadhwan	35	34
Daman	87	84	Dabhoe	66	7
Bulsar	72	64	Sevalia	60	55
Nausari	65	59	Godhra	55	17
Surat	50	56	Kharaghora	40	13
Kim	52	45	Limkheda	64	79
Broach	58	34	Dohad	35	54

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·735	W	5	95·0	74·4	53	..	28·41	+2·45
Agra	29·752	NW	5	94·0	71·8	72	...	29·52	+3·41
Cawnpore	29·761	ESE	2	94·3	74·6	83	...	41·72	...
Allahabad	29·712	ENE	3	93·6	79·3	81	...	46·45	+11·71
Jhansi	29·753	NW	4	96·1	76·2	56	...	44·74	+8·52
Jacobabad	29·748	Calm	2	102·0	70·6	71	...	0·20	–2·53
Karachi	29·810	WSW	10	89·5	76·3	76	...	18·63	+12·55
Jeypore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·819	W	4	92·4	68·1	72	...	23·44	+3·74
Deesa	29·807	SSW	5	95·8	74·5	63	...	21·66	–3·86
Ahmedabad	29·831	Vari.	1	93·2	76·6	77	...	49·18	...
Bhuj	29·820	WNW	7	93·5	72·9	73	...	27·44	+13·98
Rajkot	29·834	WNW	5	91·4	72·2	77	...	46·97	+19·61
Veraval	29·839	SW	7	84·0	78·8	83	...	24·89	..
Neemuch	29·825	Calm	2	91·7	70·7	71	..	25·80	–4·06
Indore	29·817	NW	4	88·5	70·6	93	...	25·97	–5·10
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore.	29·744	Calm	2	87·9	71·1	78	...	47·63	–6·50
Hoshangabad	29·782	S	2	91·3	72·7	82	..	47·05	–4·25
Khandwa	29·813	W	6	89·2	75·3	86	..	32·79	+3·72
Raipur	29·701	Calm	5	92·3	76·6	88	0·12	45·08	–1·04
Nagpur	29·725	NW	4	89·8	73·1	66	0·43	47·70	+4·49
Amraoti	29·758	WSW	4	90·6	71·3	82	0·07	35·60	+5·11
Akola	29·795	W	6	88·5	72·7	87	0·88	29·19	–0·89
Surat	29·843	W	F	89·1	75·5	80	..	47·22	+3·33
Malegaon	29·841	W	4	87·9	70·7	82	..	25·01	+5·04
Bombay	29·863	E	7	83·7	75·7	87	...	62·70	–6·58
Poona	29·875	WSW	7	87·0	69·4	92	0·11	19·10	–0·14
Aurangabad	29·865	Calm	2	86·9	68·2	83	0·46	24·13	...
Sholapur	29·829	NW	16	86·2	70·5	89	0·10	17·30	–6·60
Ratnagiri	29·859	SSE	4	85·4	75·9	87	0·01	93·49	–10·52
Belgaum	29·859	WSW	13	80·3	63·9	85	...	39·99	+3·42
Goa	29·850	NW	4	85·1	75·4	91	0·01	83·55	...
Karwar	29·861	NW	1	84·7	74·1	91	..	90·13	–23·07
Mangalore	29·889	Calm	1	84·3	74·4	88	0·18	111·09	+9·50
Calicut	29·884	Calm	2	84·2	74·6	88	...	87·41	+3·45
Cochin	29·888	ENE	M	84·2	73·7	83	0·01	59·63	–12·20
Bangalore	29·891	W	11	84·8	63·8	90	...	14·78	–2·82
Secunderabad	29·791	WNW	7	87·1	69·4	84	0·13	21·58	–3·93
Masuliptm.	29·736	NW	8	90·0	76·1	86	0·04	18·97	–4·38
Bellary	29·832	WSW	12	91·9	73·4	64	..	7·04	–2·73
Cuddapah	29·816	W	..	89·0	77·8	66	...	25·98	+6·84
Madras	29·790	W	6	92·0	78·0	76	..	23·08	+8·23
Coimbatore.	29·843	SE	6	91·4	71·3	66	..	3·49	–1·36
Trichinopoly	29·815	WNW	7	97·6	77·3	63	..	9·79	–0·66
Negapatam.	29·799	W	8	95·5	76·7	68	..	7·75	–2·77
Colombo	29·912	WSW	13	85·0	78·0	77	0·04	14·65	–7·24
Aden	29·793	S	9	93·8	83·8	79	..	0·09	–0·33

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=0·00 (87·58) ; G. T. H.=0·00 (70·88) ; St. G. H.=0·00 (72·27) ; C. P.=0·00 (62·70).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes continue to be small and irregular. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Akola, Sholapur and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is 3° above the normal at Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean of the season everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. About an inch of rain has fallen at Akola and light or moderate showers at Amraoti, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. Abnormals indicate a small area of low pressure at and in the neighbourhood of Raipur and Secunderabad, and rain is to be expected there. Conditions are still favourable for a few local scattered showers over the country lying to the south of latitude 21°, and the weather to the south of latitude 24° is in rather an unsettled condition.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Pressure has increased briskly in Burma, and slowly to briskly in North-West India. It has fallen very slightly in Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces. The depression and feeble cyclonic storm has developed slightly during the past twenty-four hours, and is approaching the Coast, Ganjam, and Orissa, which it will probably cross during the next twenty-four hours. Moderately strong winds continue at Colombo and the Diamond Island, and winds are increasing at the head of the Bay, but are still moderate in force. Burma has received light rain ; and Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Behar, light to moderate rain. Kendat and False Point report three inches of rain ; Tavoy, Barisal, Berhampore, Silchar, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, one inch each. The air is drier and cooler in North-West India, where the conditions are gradually approximating to those of cold weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 26th September.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·748
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	SE, SSE, W, WNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	183
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	11·27
„ „ year	61·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th Sept.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

IN the *National Review*, "An Ordinary Man," who has command of a more than ordinarily smart pen, seeks to warn away aspirants from the over-crowded profession of the Bar. "Nothing but a miracle," he says,"can improve the prospect; for the simple fact is that the members of the Bar are increasing in direct ratio as its work decreases. Under such conditions, meetings of distinguished members can no more make the profession prosper than an assemblage of senior wranglers can make two and two five." As for the incomes made at the Bar:—The lay mind assumes that every barrister in actual practice is earning a comfortable living ! while the income of a silk is numbered by thousands as a matter of course. The fact that fifteen leaders in actual practice are not making £1,500 a year between them would be scouted as a myth. Unless a man is a Scotsman the Bar is impossible without an assured independence. To make anything at thirty is success. At forty most men would count themselves lucky if their net profits reached £500 a year. The most a common law junior can hope for is about £4,000 a year. To make this means a life of unremitting drudgery—unless such an one be of iron constitution.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by al Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Manilla, 2,711 tons, Captain J R Lendon, sailed yesterday for China &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain J E E Metcalfe, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain G F Simpson, cleared yesterday, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo. Dr A D Mackinnon, as cabin and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain S Boon, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 131, horses, 30 syces, and 25 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain W Greenhorn, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo, and Mr and Mrs Porcheron and infant as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tans, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hajee Ebrahim bin Abdoola, and two friends, Mr Hajee Mohomed bin Suleman and two others, Mr Rustomjee Merwanjee Patell, Mr M H Kotharee, Peer Saheb P A Jalal, Sayed Mahomed, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Cy of Dublin	2130	Greenhorn	Karachi	26-9	F F & Co
F	Chanda	1304	Simpson	Zanzibar	27-9	M M & Co
G	Taif	878	Hanah	Mauritius	28-9	Haji Cassum
H & J	Abdool Cader	1380	Jooanee	Jedda		H M Nuriaza
N	Clan Gordon	1313	Ridgway	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
—	Bahaduri	828		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	M. Coast	28-9	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	828	D Adam	Karachi	26-9	Do.
Saturday	547	F Ahmed	Karachi	1-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Surat	1677	Jephson	China		P & O Co
4	Bormida	1429	De Negri	China		C Berbero
6	Manilla	2711	Leandon	Shanghai	27-9	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2334	Nicolich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Nyanza	2128	Abbas	D Jairam

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Werneth Hall (s)	McConochie	Liverpool, Aug 29
	Pachumba (s)	Whitehead	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Chilka (s)	Metcalfe	Rangoon, &c
	Chanda (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, &c
	City of Dublin	Greenhorn	Karachi
	Manila (s)	Lendon	China, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Java, for Persian Gulf, &c
„ Bormida, for China, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
23 Shahjehan s ……W H Edge …Rangoon Sept. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.—Steamers Landaura, Chindwara, Gaekwar, Pongola and Eridan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—210 cases portwine, A B S Cooper and Co ; 120 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin S—124 cases candles, A H Goolam Hoosein ; 125 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 5 cases chemicals, E Abdool Hoosein.

Methly Hall s—24 cases window glass, Jamshedjee Framjee.

Asia s—125 cases school plates, Kaderbhoy Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—29 cases provision, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 65 cases portwine Jamsetjee Framjee ; 8 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 10 cases oilmenstores, E Russooljee ; 12 cases tobacco, C Jalalibhoy and Co ; 2 cases provision, Noel and Richards.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—261 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee : 84 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Malacca s—4 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Shanghai s—100 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—50 cases claret, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM TRIESTE

Imperatrix s—116 bales writing papers, A H Essoofbhoy ; 11 cases writing papers, M Esmalljee ; 11 cases glassware, A A Vulley and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Africa s—210 cases window glass, H A Allibhoy ; 97 cases glassware, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola.

FROM HAMBURG.

Africa s—21 cases brown papers, Hussonally Abdoo lally ; 20 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2,001 cwts linseed, W Kipp 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Manilla s—12 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 40 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 94 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 13 cwts sharkfins and 18 cwts fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co ; 87 cwts raisin and 87 cwts jardaloo, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 166 cwts raisins, P F Talati ; 130 cwts sharkfins, M Cassombhoy and Co ; 40 cwts sharkfins, A Currim Mamed.

Surat s—175 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 31 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Manilla s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Surat s—300 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 19 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Smith, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th September, 1894.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from 19th to 24th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 4th November.

The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday next from 4 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the Fort Head-Quarters to-morrow the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Dress :—Drill order *with* Arms. Putties to be worn. All available members and specially Recruits to be present. This parade is for the purpose of affording the Japanese Officers an opportunity to see the Corps at work.

3. With reference to the parade notified in No 2 order, members should *at once* apply to their respective Head-Quarters for their Arms and Accoutrements.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 26th instant and posted to No 1 Sub-division No 2 Company :—No 434 Gunner A Beniston.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

A NOVEL experiment in theatrical management is to be tried at two leading theatres in Paris. The Vaudeville and the Gymnase have come under the joint direction of M. Porel (who, it will be remembered, was recently in London with Madame Rejane and the Vaudeville Company) and M. Albert Carre, and these experienced managers have devised a system which they call a "mixed subscription." Under this arrangement subscribers will be able at a much reduced price to witness ten representations of famous pieces in the repertory of the two theatres, five being at the Vaudeville and five at the Gymnase. These performances will be given on Mondays and Fridays, with fortnightly intervals—passing, however, over the busy first fortnight of the New Year. The net result appears to be that a premium is offered to those play-goers who are willing to take a series of tickets for what are known as "weak nights."

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. S E W S from FINEST to ½ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Magnificent GOLD NECKLACE, composed of rare Indian Coins. Price Rs. 950. Apply to "No. 119," care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bankers and Agents, Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

F. OWEN-LEWIS, Esq., says:—"I was very pleased with this Hotel (RIPON), and I consider it the Best Hotel in Mahableshwar. I have found the Proprietor most obliging in every way."

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

WANTED, a CARDER by a Local Mill. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "No. 251," care of this Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Sir Amir Ali Murad Hospital, at Khairpur, Sind, an L. M. & S. of not less than Three years' practice, or one with English qualifications preferred. Salary, Rs. 200. Apply to the VAZIER-KHAIRPUR STATE, Sind, on or before the 1st of October next.

WANTED, PURCHASING AGENTS Throughout India for our TIES and SCARVES. Annual Sale, only in Bombay, 20,000. Correspondence Invited. Opposite the Novelty.—BATLIBOI & VIRJEE.

AN Experienced EUROPEAN seeks an ENGAGEMENT as MATRON, Housekeeper, Nursery Governess, or Nurse to Children out of Arms. Up-country no objection. Apply to "G. G.," care of this Office.

TO LET.—A very large Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Byculla, with extensive Compound, at present used as the Freemason's Hall. Apply to R. H. JAL, near Methodist Church, Grant Road.

TO LET, Immediately, a BUNGALOW at Harkness Road. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to L. N. BANAJI, High Court.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table. Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NEAT PICTURE FRAMES.—Her Excellency LADY HARRIS says:—"Your Prices inexpensive. Work punctual and exceedingly well done."—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged e-1 per line extra.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the whole of the 40 lakhs offered was allotted, Calcutta getting 33½ lakhs, Bombay 4 lakhs, and Madras 2½ lakhs, at 1s. 1 1-8d., which rate shows a decline of 3-8d. from that obtained on the privious Wednesday. Extra Allotments of 2½ lakhs on Bombay, and half a lakh on Calcutta were afterwards made at 1s. 1 3-16d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks have further reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 1d.

The English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris respectively. About £325,000 in Gold (making £625,000 in two days) was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was advanced 1/8 per cent., say to 5/8 per cent. Three-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £56 15-16. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower, *ex-div*, at 110. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 29 3-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 63 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86½ dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearest position, and 1-16d. in all others, the extreme quotations being 3 15-32d. for September deliveries, and 3 7-16d. for January-February.

In New York, a decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 6¼ cents per lb.; and December Futures were 13 points lower, at 6·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season Receipts, and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	30,000	27,000	17,000
Four days' do.	137,000	111,000	91,000
Since 1st September	403,000	290,000	352,000

Following the ruling markets for the staple, a further decline of Re. 1 per candy has taken place here to-day in the price of Cotton in a quiet market. The purchases have been trifling, exporters having taken only 250 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 173; and the Mills, 250 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 165; and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 155¼ per candy.

This morning's advices by wire from the Cotton districts reports a continuance of seasonable weather generally, favoured by which the crop was making good progress in the different circles. The bolls of the plants in the Bengal circle were ripening rapidly, and, in the Cawnpore district, picking of the first sowing had partially begun. There had been no further serious rainfall over the Cotton area since Monday, except at Barsee in the Oomra circle, where the plants were in flower, and where some two inches had been registered, and here the rain was confined to Barsee itself, the weather in the surrounding districts having been dry.

WHEAT remains a quiet market with very little doing for export, prices for all descriptious being unchanged.

SEEDS.—The price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt. to-day, say to Rs. 7-15-6 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value, the tone of the market having been steady, and with a moderate export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	141	bales.
Wheat	2,613	cwt.
Rapeseed	1,203	"
Gingelly	1,018	"
Groundnuts	1,045	"
Castorseed	2,840	"
Rice	1,974	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and we report only a little business passing on the basis of last rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 1 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 5-33d. Demand, nominally. Resales were again freely offered, business being reported at 1s. 1 7-32d., and, at the close further transactions were effected at 1s. 1 13-32d., Merchants' Paper was placed at 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits at the opening of business, and, at the end of the day, 1s. 1 13-32d. for the mail was the best obtainable, a fair amount of House Paper was sold both for near and forward delivery, which, together with the large amount of resales disposed of, tended to strengthen the market. Calcutta closed at 1s. 1¼d. for Telegraphic; and we left off firm here as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 13-32d. to 7-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·41½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 7-8 for Money and the settlement on the 1st proximo, and at 103 5/8 for the November Account, for 3½ per Cents, but these rates were not maintained for long, a decline of 1-16 to 1/8 per cent. having been established, at which the market closed with a quiet feeling, the cash price leaving off at 103 13-16. Fours have been quoted nominally at 103.

SHARES remain quiet but steady at our last quotations generally, but we quote an advance of Rs. 90 in Maneckji Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Western India; of Rs. 10 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 5 each in Mazagon, and Swadeshi. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,272½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	2 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102
3 per cent. Rentes	102½ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 15-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 27.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Benguella-Mossamedes right.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Monday the 1st October.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	..	..
Teheran	27	2	41 p.m.	...	27
Suez	27	3	.. p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th September, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	..	2
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 26.

10 p.m.	80·0

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	80·5
5 p.m.	80·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FASKEN—September 16, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major C Fasken, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, of a son.
HOMAN—September 18, at Sheikhbudin, the wife of T H Homan, District Judge, Bannu, of a daughter.
PLAYFAIR—September 17, at Chowkidinghi, Dibrugarh, the wife of Harry Playfair, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RALPH—GOODALL—September 15, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev A G A Roberts, Alfred Colyer Ralph, Lieut, 8th Bengal Infantry, to Winifred Mabel, youngest daughter of E B Goodall, Esq, Solicitor, Calcutta.
SMITH—WEBBE—At Barout, Meerut District, by the Revd H J Thomas Owen, Annesley Smith, 27th P I, youngest son of Major-General J A Smith, Bombay Staff Corps (Retired), to Winefrede Lumley, eldest daughter of A P Webbe, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

THE enquiry whether the prospect of grave troubles elsewhere had any effect in accelerating the concurrence of the Emperor of China in the Convention now ratified with Great Britain in regard to the Burmese frontier, is a speculation into which we need not enter. The fact remains that the Convention has gone a long way towards settling once for all, a long-standing question which has more than once threatened to impair that good understanding between the two countries in which the vital interests of both are intimately concerned. When the misconduct and provocation of King Theebaw compelled Lord Dufferin to annex his dominions to the Indian Empire the frontiers of Burma and China were very imperfectly known. The fact was admitted on both sides and in the Convention between Great Britain and China signed in July 1886, it was agreed that the frontier should be marked out by a Delimitation Commission, and that the condition of frontier trade should be settled by a frontier trade convention "both countries agreeing to protect and encourage trade between China and Burma." From some cause or other, no attempt seems to have been made to take the preliminary steps for giving effect to the agreement until the latter end of 1890, when, acting on the instruction of Lord Cross, the Government of India sent out two reconnoitring parties to the two least known sections of a region which had never before been surveyed or mapped, and had been barely visited by European explorers. As a result of the explorations of these parties, and of subsequent enquiries, the Foreign Office in February 1892 communicated a memorandum to the Chinese Minister stating that her Majesty's Government believed it would be for the advantage of both countries that "British jurisdiction should be established over the whole of the Upper Burma of the Irrawadi." At the outset of the negotiations which ensued the Chinese Minister in London took up the position that all the territory on the east bank of the Irrawadi to the north of the Mole was a no-man's land on which Burmese or British rights could only be recognised as a matter of arrangement, and he again brought forward the Chinese desire to possess a port on the Irrawadi. The main object in view, as was afterwards explained, was to develop the trade of Yunnan, especially in copper and to hold some convenient spot where trade routes converged and the levy of customs might be facilitated. Upon the proposal being referred to Lord Lansdowne, his Excellency telegraphed home that the suggested projection of the Chinese frontier to the Irrawadi would cut the Bhamo district in two and would greatly hamper our administration. He strongly urged that the demand for a port on the Irrawadi should be at once and finally rejected. The establishment of Chinese customs at or near Bhamo would infallibly lead to misunderstandings and seriously weaken British administration as regards the Chinese settlers in Burma, while it would not relieve China from the necessity of maintaining border customs posts.

The negotiations in London were temporarily interrupted in September, 1892, owing to a demand by the Chinese Minister for the evacuation of Sadon (which we occupied early in the year) as a preliminary to further discussion. This demand was, however, withdrawn, in the following December, and the conferences at the Foreign Office were resumed. The negotiations were carried to a successful issue in March last when the Convention was signed. The treaty was ratified on August 23, and has now been issued as a Blue-book. The settlement, even now, cannot be considered final, as it does not deal with the whole of the region in dispute. It relates only to that portion of the border which lies to the south of latitude 25° 35′ north. Under article IV. of the Convention all the portion of the territory lying not far north of Bhamo is reserved for future determination. The treaty also leaves open certain subordinate questions, affecting the boundaries of the district between the Shweli and the Salween rivers, which matters are referred to a Joint Boundary Commission to be appointed under article VI. Subject to verification by this Commission, the frontiers now agreed upon are three in number. The first extends from Bhamo and from longitude 98° 14′ east to the junction of the Nampaun, and Taping rivers; the second runs from the Taping to the neighbourhood of Meung Mao; and the third covers the tract of country which intervenes from that point to the Mekong. The latter section is by far the largest, and fixes the borders between extensive districts. The territorial advantages derrived from the treaty by China include concessions of value in Northern Theinni and the entire State of Kokang, together with the undisputed enjoyment of all the suzerain rights over the State of Manglem and Krang Hung, "formerly possessed by the Kings of Ava concurrently with the Emperors of China." On the other hand, the Chinese abandon all claims to the territory lying outside and abutting on the frontier of the Prefecture of Yung Chang and the sub-Prefecture of Teng-Yueh. Thus while we receive small but useful concessions on the northern portion of the frontier, a wide region further south and east is handed over to the suzerainty of China. A very important condition of this arrangement is that the Celestial Emperor is not to be permitted to cede these territories to any other power without the consent of Great Britain. This reservation secures China as next door neighbour up to the Mekong—a safeguard which it need scarcely be said, is of the utmost importance.

One valuable result of the Convention will be that a controlling hand can now be exercised over the lawless hill-tribes of the Cis-Salween and Trans-Salween Shan States. These people have given us a good deal of trouble in the past, and we have been unable to keep them in order while their territories were in dispute between China and ourselves. But they will no longer have an unascertained status in reference to the Powers on either side of them, so that the work of pacification can now proceed apace. The commercial aspects of the treaty are of still greater importance. With a view to the development of trade between China and Burma, the Chinese Government consent that for six years from the ratification of the present Convention, the duties levied on goods imported into China by these routes shall be those specified in the general tariff of the Maritime Customs diminished by three-tenths, and that the duties on goods exported from China by the same route shall be those specified in the same tariff diminished by four-tenths. The British Government, wishing to promote frontier trade between the two countries by encouraging mining enterprise in Yunnan and in the new territorial acquisitions of China, consent to allow Chinese vessels carrying merchandise, ores, and minerals of all kinds, and coming from or destined for China, freely to navigate the Irrawaddy on the same conditions as to dues and other matters as British vessels. Under another article the Emperor of China is permitted to appoint a Consul in Burma to reside at Rangoon; and the Queen-Empress may appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne. In proportion as the commerce between Burma and China increases additional consuls may be appointed, by mutual agreement, at such places in Burma and Yunnan as trade requirements may seem to demand. The treaty prohibits the importation into China from Burma of salt, and the exportation from China into Burma of cash, rice, pulse, and grains of every kind; also the carrying across the frontier of opium and spirituous liquors, except in small quantities for the personal use of travellers. Passports are to be issued to British merchants and others who desire to proceed to Yunnan overland, and similar passports may be granted at the request of Chinese authorities to such of their subjects as may desire to enter Burma by that route. With a view to facilitate direct communications between the Chinese Consul at Rangoon and the high officials of the Yunnan Province, the contracting parties undertake to connect the telegraphic systems of their respective countries. The settlement of this long delayed agreement will be regarded in India as a matter for hearty congratulation, and is sure to give a stimulus to Burmese trade. During the negotiations the Foreign Office at home had to rely for their knowledge of the disputed territory almost entirely upon the officers of the Indian Government, and frequently sought the advice of Lord Lansdowne's Government. The terms of the agreement prove that the advice thus sought for was not given in vain, for we believe that the Convention follows very closely upon the lines of settlement recommended towards the close of last year by the Government of India. The signing of the Convention is one more step in the important and essential work of having a well-defined and undisputed frontier along the whole eastern border of British India.

THERE has scarcely been time yet for the distribution of pictures to have any effect on the death-roll from snake-bite, and years must elapse, we fear, before the counterfeit presentment of a cobra or a kreit can be distinguished by an Indian villager from that a python, or even a sand-eel. For rural native artists treat their subjects more generously than Europeans, and a tiger for example, which a European would only credit with stripes of black on a yellow skin, a native artist would give spots as well as stripes, of red as well as black, and legs as straight as a bed-post. A cobra or an echis would in a native drawing naturally be similarly idealised, and if the eye of an "artist" cannot detect these details, how can an agricultural labourer be expected to recognise from a picture the external differences between a harmless and a poisonous snake. Only a savant could be expected to detect them at a glance, and in an encounter with a snake there is little leisure to investigate. Yet it is believed that the pictures will tend to minimise deaths from snake-bite. There seems to be more likelihood of minimising deaths from snake-bite by the improvement of the system of money rewards. The Government of India pinned but little hope to this proposal however, and recommended instead the destruction of under-growth in and near villages, Madras maintained itinerant gangs of coolies to carry out this work, but the mortality from snake-bite increased rather than otherwise for the snakes, driven out of the under-growth, have found refuge in the houses. This discourages Madras, but it need not, for the refuge in the houses can but be temporary, and the snakes by avoiding flight before the destroyer of under-growth to the jungle merely ensured an earlier death and more restricted progeny. Snakes last year killed twenty-two thousand persons in India, but a hundred and seventeen thousand snakes were killed in return. But many of these could never have hoped to kill a human being, for, in view of obtaining rewards, villagers penetrated deep into jungle and killed snakes which had lived reputable lives and might have died in the fulness of years respected by all creeping things. By the stopping of rewards in Bombay, the Collector of Satara thinks much useless expenditure has been prevented, and perhaps in his collectorate such is the case, for it was not far beyond the borders of his collectorate that snakes were traditionally bred and killed for the sake of the money their corpses brought in. The destruction of human lives and of cattle by wild animals and poisonous snakes continues on a large scale. In the last official year upwards of twenty-four thousand persons lost their lives and ninety thousand cattle were slain. Tigers and panthers together accounted for sixty-eight thousand of the latter. There were increases in all provinces, though in some it is believed that the larger figures are the result of more efficient reporting. In reviewing the statistics for 1891 and 1892 the Government of India intimated the extent to which local Governments and Administrations had carried out the measures for reducing the mortality caused by wild beasts that had been recommended to them, and that rewards should be rendered available in outlying parts of districts, that special rewards should be promptly offered in the case of exceptionally dangerous or destructive animals; and that local officers should encourage and assist shooting parties, and freely issue licenses for arms. In the new report the subject has not been noticed in much detail by the local Governments and Administrations except by the Chief Commissioner of Assam; but it is understood that the measures above described are carried out in the various Provinces, so far as they are suitable under local conditions, and it does not appear that any further general instructions can usefully be laid down.

REUTER reports the success of the expedition against Nana of Benin, the object of which was to punish him for firing on a boat belonging to H. M. S. Alecto two months ago. The vessel was lying off the Brohenie creek, West Africa, which leads to Nanatown, the stronghold of Nana of Benin. Nana, it appears, when summoned to appear at a palaver by the Acting British Consul, excused himself on account of his brother's illness. Although this plea was not believed at first, it appeared that it was genuine, as the brother, andwas succeeded by another chief of the name of Bizanni. As soon as it became known at Nanatown that the Niger Coast Protectorate authorities intended to take extreme measures with Nana unless he desisted from interfering with the freedom of the traders and removed his war canoes which were patrolling the creeks or trade routes the head natives informed Nana of their readiness to fight for him if he should so decree. The headman of the region seemed anxious to do this, and encouraged him to resist. When Consul Moor, who administers the government during the absence in England of Sir Claude Macdonald, saw Nana, the latter agreed to remove his canoes and not stop trade, and in a despatch received reporting what was regarded as the settlement of the difficulty it, was mentioned that an armed British steam launch would patrol the creek. This launch was fired on and one British sailor was killed and two others were severely wounded. The Philomel, Phoebe, and Alecto sailed against Nanatown which, as our telegram tells us they have destroyed. Nana who might have saved his town and his dignity, has surrendered, and is now a prisoner, presumably in the hands of the acting Commissioner.

MESSRS. GALE AND POLDEN have just published a "Catechism on the Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling" for the authorship of which Major L. Edye, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Major E. Rhodes, D.S.O., Royal Berkshire Regiment, take credit. They are prompted by no desire to claim originality for their work, but rather by a wish to facilitate the study of a subject still in its infancy, though eminently necessary to the welfare of an army in the field. The edition also contains details on surveying instruments and map-reading; a selection of messages and the semaphore alphabet, elementary notes on working the telegraph, and a table comparing the different methods of visual signalling practised in England, India, and the Colonies, together with the system employed in telegraphy in these countries. It will thus be seen that the work is, or ought to be, a most valuable one. But, unfortunately, we are met at the outset with close on three pages of errata and addenda, the result of which must be to make the reader feel he is sailing amongst coral reefs with a chart full of holes. The sooner the book reaches its second edition the better for authors, publishers, and the men who will use it. The errata may be but nettle-rash, though they look like organic disease.

MR. STIVEN, agent in Bombay of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, yesterday received the following telegram from the head office: "At the approaching meeting of shareholders the directors will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax."

CAPTAIN MATSINSHI and Captain Ulsunomiya of the Japanese army, who are having a short sojourn in Bombay, yesterday visited various interesting places. Early in the morning they were on the general parade ground, where a detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers commanded by Lieutenant W. W. G. Griffith and Lieutenant B. P. Ellwood went through various exercises. General Gatacre, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, was present at the time. The Japanese officers witnessed the various evolutions with keen interest. The troopers went through lance exercise and other feats, finally concluding with tent-pegging by sections. Later in the morning, Brigadier-General Gatacre, paid a return visit to the Japanese officers at the Esplanade Hotel. At noon the captains of the Japanese army were shown the Government Dockyard. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock they in company of Mr. Mitsuyoshi, a Japanese merchant residing in Bombay, drove to the Prince's and Victoria Docks, where they inspected the sheds and cranes and saw how steamers were loaded and cargo discharged. On their way home they had a drive through the native town. At eight o'clock they returned to the Hotel and dined with General Gatacre at the Marine Lines. They will visit the Victoria Gardens to-day.

ON return from duty Major W. P. Kennedy will act as Administrator of the Rajpipla State.

MR. F. A. SPENCER, Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government, Political and Educational Departments, has been granted twelve months' furlough to Europe, to take effect from November 3 next. Mr. W. S. Mangan will act for him in his absence.

SPECIAL leave, on urgent private affairs, for five months and twenty-three days has been granted to Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ON return to duty Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S., will take the appointment of Assistant Collector of Nasik.

SIX months' extension of furlough has been granted by the Secretary of State to Mr. R. Giles, Revenue Department.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. W. H. Vincent, C.I.E., succeeding Colonel Wilson as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mr. D. Davies has been appointed District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District, his place in the Upper Sind Frontier District being taken by Mr. J. E. Penton. Messrs. H. Kennedy, W. J. Holland, F. T. V. Austen, E. C. Cox, T. J. Thatcher, and R. P. Lambert have all been promoted a grade in consequence of these changes.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending September 25, was 537, giving a death-rate of 31·70 per annum per mille as against 27·14, the corresponding period of last year, and 29·76, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 96 died from fevers; 3, measles; 85, phthisis; 5, cholera; 2, leprosy; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 96, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 36, still-born; 49, old age and debility; and 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 283; Hindu out-caste, 50; Mussalman, 119; Parsee, 18; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 9; Eurasian, 5; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; and other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 313 as against 250, the corresponding period of last year, and 289, the average over the past five years.

A VIOLENT conflict exists, a Vienna correspondent writes, between the Hungarian bishops and the rural clergy, who have preached the most violent opposition to the Civil Marriage Law. They declare that the Primate and the bishops have allowed themselves to be intimidated by the Government, that they have sacrificed the right of the Church. The clerical papers speak of the Primate in violent terms, and the Primate has found it necessary to declare, at an assembly of the clergy of his own diocese, that he occupies a dual position in his duties towards the State as well as towards the Church, and that he has always acted in perfect accordance with the Pope's wishes.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, President of the French Republic, has, a Paris correspondent says, arranged to give a grand shooting party on a magnificent scale in compliment to the Grand Duke Alexis, who is now in Paris. It will take place after the grand review at Chateaudun. His Imperial Highness is in Paris, and staying in his old quarters on the first floor of the Continental Hotel, at the corner of the Rues de Rivoli and Chateaudun. He takes long walks along with his Newfoundland "Black" and different Russian gentlemen. A special police dispensation has been given to relieve "Black" from the necessity of wearing a muzzle, and going about with a leading-string attached to his collar. The Grand Duke went on Tuesday evening, incognito, to see the tableaux vivants at the Cafe-concert des Ambassadeurs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

HONGKONG, Sept. 26.

A Chinese man-of-war cruising on the western coast of Formosa Island seized the British steamer Patham and conveyed her to Keelung.

It is alleged that the steamer has munitions of war on board.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE JAPANESE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that reports have reached him from Chinese sources stating that the Japanese forces simultaneously attacked the Chinese positions at An-Chow and Yi-Chow, but were repulsed.

THE BATTLE OF YA-LU.

SUPERIORITY OF JAPANES TACTICS.

THE CHINESE ENTIRELY OUT-MANŒUVRED.

The accounts received from eye-witnesses of the naval battle fought by the Japanese and Chinese at the mouth of the Ya-Lu River show that the Japanese were greatly superior in their naval tactics, particularly in gunnery than the Chinese.

Throughout the engagement the Chinese were out-manœuvred by the Japanese.

The Chinese fire was also feeble.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S STEAMER DORUNDA.

CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

The British India steam Navigation Company's steamer Dorunda, which sailed for London from Brisbane (Queensland) on the 1st of August last, *via* Torres Straits, Java, and Ceylon ports has been wrecked on the rocks of the coast of Portugal, off Peniche, near the scene of the wreck, which occurred on the 20th October, 1892, of the ill-fated Anchor Line steamer Roumania, bound from Liverpool to Bombay.

The crew and passengers have been saved.

THE BRITISH IN AFRICA.

THE TROUBLES AT BENIN.

SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

Despatches received here from the Niger Coast Protectorate bring news of the complete success of the British expedition organized by the Acting Commissioner in concert with the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station against the Chief Nana of Benin, whose men had attacked the cutter belonging to H.M.S. Alecto, killing one seaman and dangerously wounding three others. During the subsequent severe encounters which took place, Captain Lalor, R. M., was severely wounded, and afterwards died of his wounds, and Captain Scaife, Major Copeland-Crawford, several blue-jackets, and native troops were dangerously wounded.

H. M.'s cruisers Philomel and Phœbe and the special service vessel Alecto jointly bombarded the stronghold of the Chief, and completely destroyed it.

Nana afterwards offered his complete submission to the British authorities.

REVIVAL OF CRIMES IN IRELAND.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.

A murderous assault was committed, yesterday, upon the caretaker of an evicted farm in King's County.

The masked men got clear off.

This is the second murderous outrage which has taken place within a short time in Ireland.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA'S BIRTHDAY.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 26.

The celebration of the Dowager-Empress of China's birthday has been postponed.

RE-EMBARKATION OF BRITISH MARINES AT DELAGOA BAY.

DURBAN, Sept. 26.

The marines, landed at Lorenzo Marquez from her Majesty's gunboat Thrush, have re-embarked, the British Consul there not deeming it necessary to have any British force for the protection of the Consulate.

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THE CHILIAN FLEET BOUGHT BY CHINA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The *Indian Daily News* authoritatively announces the receipt of a telegram in Calcutta to the effect that China has taken over the whole of the Chilian fleet as a working concern. This fleet is well equipped and founded, and gave a good account of itself in the war with Peru in 1891-92, and is capable of holding its own against anything Japan can bring against it. Numbers of Europeans have taken service under China, and their numbers are increasing daily.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(From our own Correrpondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The total conversion of Loans in India, from the 20th to the 25th September, amounts to Rs. 8,34,000.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

A committee to sit in connection with the Merchant Shipping Bill will be appointed shortly to review the criticisms of the Local Governments and authorities consulted, which have now been received. The committee will meet at the commencement of the Calcutta session, and the report of the Select Committee will be considered at the first meeting of the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

Mr. Bruce, Commissioner for the Waziristan Expedition, and Mr. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, have been ordered to proceed to Simla immediately to consult with the Government on the lines to be adopted by the British Commissioner during the delimitation work. It is now decided that the party will not leave Kajuri-Kuch to commence operations till the 15th October.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The delimitation work in the Kurram Valley is likely to proceed rapidly now as Sardar Sherindil Khan has been appointed by the Amir to proceed to the Waziristan frontier, and he must close up his present work.

LOAN FOR BUILDING SILLADAR CAVALRY LINES.

The committee which is now considering the distribution of loans from the Government of India to the Silladar Cavalry for building lines is likely to recommend an increase of the grant.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PLAY INTERRUPTED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

Rain fell this morning, but had the Parsees been punctual, it would have been quite possible to resume play at 11 o'clock. Their total absence caused a delay of nearly an hour. Poore continued a fine game, and receiving fair support from the remaining batsmen, made 57 runs before he was dismissed by Writer. This was the top score and the finest innings in the match with free hitting and a good defence. Mistry was very successful with the ball. The fielding of the Parsees all round was better than on the first day. The Parsees had the worst wicket for their best and first batsmen, all being at sea with the bowling of Raikes, who constantly got the better of the bat. The wicket was a bit bumpy, and caused the ball to just go over the wicket. Saulez blundered badly over a chance given him by Gagrat, who went in when M. Kanga's wicket fell for 9 runs. Raikes was responsible for the dismissal of the steady left hand, and Dorab Mody after making 18 runs, more by good luck than good play, was beautifully caught by Luard, off Sinclair. The score at the adjournment for lunch, at 2 o'clock, was 42 runs for two wickets. Rain then stopped the game for the day. The following is the full score :—

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

J G Greig, b Mistry	8
Surg-Capt J E Trask, b Raja	54
Mr M R Jardine, run out	16
C C Luard, c and b Mistry	18
E Saulez, b Mistry	0
F L Sprott, c Daruwala, b Mistry	12
Capt R M Poore, c Spencer, b Writer	57
Capt S C Smith, b Mistry	6
H C John, c Spencer, b Mistry	8
R L Sinclair, l-b-w Mistry	14
E B Raikes, not out	8
Extras	14
Total	215

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Writer	175	71	12	1
Kanga	55	25	1	0
Mistry	140	70	6	7
Gagrat	30	18	3	0
Raja	45	17	1	1

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

M Kanga, b Raikes	3
Dorab Mody, c Luard, b Sinclair	19
Gagrat, not out	18
Extras	2
Total	42

THE BARODA COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 27.

At to-day's sitting of the Bapat Commission-of-Enquiry Bhurabhoy Lalbhoy and Khimchand, jeweller, were first examined. They deposed to giving a loan of one thousand rupees to Vinaekrao, and pointed out the entries from their books relating thereto. The court then adjourned.

At the commencement of the sitting the President remarked that the defence had submitted yesterday evening a written application for the production and inspection of the statements and documents made and produced before the Resident and Mr. Maconochie for information, and Monday was appointed for argument on the application. He added that it was objectionable to insert in such applications contentious matters regarding the character in which statements were made to the officers named. The defence agreed to strike off the objectionable portions.

The President also said that he received a list of witnesses for the defence from Mr. Khare last evening. The first witness mentioned was Mr. Elliot who was on leave in England. The President wished to know how the defence wanted to examine Mr. Elliot.

Mr. Apte suggested that a letter from the proper authority be sent to Mr. Elliot asking him to come as his evidence was of great importance.

The President doubted the court's power to enforce Mr. Elliot's presence, but showed his willingness to forward Mr. Apte's letter to Mr. Elliot, through the court, if Mr. Apte was prepared to take the risk of Mr. Elliot's declining to come.

Mr. Mehta said that they should first ascertain the relevancy and importance of Mr. Elliot's evidence. The Commission had no authority to subpœna witnesses outside British India. The proper course was to issue a commission if the evidence was really important.

The President reserved his decision on the point.

The next witness to be called for the defence was Tatya Vithal, whose whereabouts nobody knew. Mr. Apte applied for a warrant or a proclamation to be issued ordering Tatya's presence.

The President promised to do the needful on Mr. Apte's application. The court decided to hear witnesses for the defnce after the prosecution had finished all their cases.

The first witness examined to-day was Runchhod Dyaram, who deposed to lending Rs. 1,000 to Khimchand in the month of Maha Savant 1950, and pointed an entry from his books.

Police Naik Narayan deposed that Tatya stayed with Bapat in Baroda. Letters written to Vinaekrao's brother were in Tatya's handwriting. The police searched unsuccessfully to discover Tatya.

Gangadhar Mahibet was next examined. He produced the records affecting Vinaekrao's land dispute in Kansy. He said he had prepared a report on the matter at Bapat's order.

When the court resumed their proceedings after lunch the President intimated the Commissioners' decision to send a registered letter to Mr. Elliot through his Excellency the Dewan, leaving the choice of coming to Mr. Elliot as it was informal to write such letters.

Mr. Mehta here closed the first and the second case, and opened the third, viz., of receiving Rs. 3,000 from Javerbharthi. After giving a short history of the case, Mr. Mehta examined Javerbharthi, who confessed giving the amount to Bapat through Digamber, to remove a *japti* on the property of the Viasseswar Temple and to get rid of the *japti* clerk.

The court then adjourned till Monday.

THB MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR IN POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept 27.

A most hearty and enthusiastic reception was accorded to his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, last evening, when he paid a pious visit to Bua Maharaj. Welcome verses and Sanskrit dialogues were successfully gone through. Rich poshags were given by Sardar Baba Maharaj to his Highness and his brother, the Chief of Kagal. Illuminations and fire-works added greatly to the beauty of the triumphal arches. The meeting was attended by several grandees. The Maharaja expressed great satisfaction with the grand entertainment, which was a complete success.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, Sept. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, Sept. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Sept. 27.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from China, arrived.

H. M. S. Redbreast, from Seychelles, arrived.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca has left Zanzibar for Bombay.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay, on the 9th instant, arrived at Hongkong on the 27th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamers Lindisfarne left Colombo for Penang, on the 27th instant ; and Arzamor left Hongkong for Singapore, on the 26th instant.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The racing to-day was rather good. The course was a little heavy, in consequence of a heavy shower, which fell shortly before the time fixed for the first race, but this did not produce the surprises expected. The finish between Minnihaha and Regius in the Poona Handicap was the best thing witnessed during the afternoon. Red Jacket ought to have won the last race had he run straight, when challenged up the straight by Hankow.

First Race.—" The Wanowri Stakes."—Rs. 500. A selling race for all Arabs. Distance.—Five furlongs. Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st ; 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 800. Maidens allowed 10lbs. Galloways allowed 5lbs.

Capt Carew's g a h White Hussar, 7st 7lbs, Wool	1
H H Aga Khan's g a h True Blue, 8st 8lbs, Gibbs	2
Mr Sabir bin Fattah's c a h Pekin II, 8st 8lbs, Namah	3
H H Aga Khan's g a h St Kildare, 10st, Oomer	0
Mr Abdool Rahman Esau's b a h Rujeeb, 8st 3lbs, Ebrahim	0

White Hussar and Rujeeb led to the home turn, where True Blue joined them ; and a capital race followed up the straight. True Blue was beaten by three-quarters of length ; White Hussar second, and Rujeeb third, being two lengths off. Time, 1 min. and 9 secs. The winner was sold for Rs. 1,190.

Betting : 2 to 1 on White Hussar ; 3 to 1 against True Blue ; 4 to 1 on Rujeeb ; 6 to 1 on Pekin II, ; and 10 to 1 on St. Kildare.

Second Race.—" The Turf Club Cup."—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start ; third horse to save his entry and starting stake. For all Arabs. Distance, 1 mile. Weight.—Handicap.—Handicap to be published at the Race Stand the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the stewards.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 10st 3lbs, Gibbs	1
Maharana Shri Jhalum Singh's c a h Alert, 8st 11lbs, A Wahed	2
Messrs Bapty and Monie's g a h Avenger, 7st 8lbs Pillaji	3
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 9st 7lbs, Pugh	0
Mr Abdool Faras' ch a h Artist, 9st, Wool	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 13lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr Runjeet's b a h Speculation, 7st 11lbs, Mildenhall	0
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a h Sultan II, 7st 9lbs, Noor Mahomed	0
Mr Sabir bin Futah's b a h Rex II, 7st 8lbs, Lutchman	0
Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's g a h Merlin, 6st 10lb, Native	0

The horses got well away in the first attempt. Merlin and Speculation jumped off the lead, with Artist, Kohinoor, and Venture close up, and ran so for a quarter of a mile, when Merlin led clear by a length. While rounding the bend Artist and Venture again closed up, the latter leading, entering the straight, Avenger getting through the field also at the distance. Venture had the race in his hands, Alert on the outside being set going too late, was beaten by a clear length. Avenger was a good third. Time, 1 min. and 55 secs.

Betting : Evens on Venture ; 4 to 1 against Kohinoor ; 5 to 1 on Artist ; 8 to 1 on Dameron, Alert, and Rex II and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Third Race.—" The Deccan Handicap."—Rs. 700 from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each pony declared to start. For all Arab ponies. Distance, 1 mile. Weight.—Handicap. Handicap to be published at the Race Stand the day before the race. Four or more ponies in *bona fide* separate interests to start or only Rs. 500 will be given.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Essa Kaliffa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 4lb, Noor Mahomed	2
Mr Beatty's b a p Mooltan, 8st 11lbs, Robinson	3
Mr Hadden's br a p Raeburn, 9st 12lbs, Wool	0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 9st 4lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Macpherson's br a p Magnet, 9st, Camad	0
Mr Rustomji Byramji's g a p Mushoor, 8st, Lutchman	0
H H Aga Khan's b a p Hamid, 7st 13lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's c a p Nusser, 7st 12lbs, Pugh	0
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Expert, 6st 11lbs, Chaggan	0
Mr Abdool Rahman Esau's c a p London, 6st 7lbs, Pillaji	0

Raeburn took the lead at the fall of the flag, but London soon went ahead, leading to the half-mile, where Mooltan, Ringleader, and Hamid drew up. At the distance Expert fell, and Ringleader won easily by a length-and-a-half from Sir Frank, Mooltan third being a length off. Time, 1 min. and 58 secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Ringleader ; 3 to 1 against Hamid and Mooltan ; 5 to 1 on Raeburn and Nusser ; 6 to 1 on Expert, Magnet, Success, and London ; and 20 to 1 against the others.

Fourth Race.—" The Poona Handicap."—Rs. 750 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Distance.—Seven furlongs. Weight.—Handicap.

Aga Moochool Shah's b aus m Minnihaha, 10st, Gibbs	1
Mr Kenna's b aus geld Regius, 9st 10lbs, Robinson	2
Mr Apcar's bn cb h Sabot, 7st 5lbs, Pugh	3
Mr Hadden's b aus h Whimbrel, 11st 12lbs, Wool	0
Maharaja of Mysore's b aus geld Whirlwind, 9st 4lbs, Ryder	0

After a little delay Regius got away with a good lead, Sabot lying last at the three-furlongs, where they were in a cluster coming down the straight, and it looked like a win for Regius, but Gibbs set Minnihaha going at a distance, and won a good race by a length, Sabot was third, being half-a-length behind Regius. Time, 1 min. and 36 secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Minnihaha ; 3 to 1 on Regius and Sabot ; 4 to 1 on Whimbrel ; and 12 to 1 on Whirlwind.

Fifth Race.—" The Merchants' Cup."—About Rs. 500 presented by a few Merchants of Poona, and Rs. 500 added from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200 from the starting sweep, and the third horse to save his entry and starting stake. For all Arab maidens on 1st May, 1894. Distance, 1¼ mile. Weight.—Handicap, to be published the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards.

Mr James' g a h Hankow, 8st 2lbs, Pugh	1
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 10st, Gibbs	2
Mr Runjeet's ch a h Ratanada, 8st 5lbs, Bunsingh	3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Budhan, 8st, Ebrahim	0
Maharaja of Mysore's ch a g Isinglass, 7st 12lbs, Wool	0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Samhan, 7st 12lbs, Oomer	0
Mr Macpherson's bn a h Claverhouse, 7st 6lbs, Camad	0
Mr Abdool Rahman Esau's b a g Nesand, 7st 3lbs, Noor Mahomed	0

They got away well except Nesand, who was left at the post, Claverhouse cutting out the running to the half-mile, where they all got together and ran in a cluster to the three-furlongs. Here Red Jacket showed out, but Hankow going strong down the straight, headed the leader, winning by half-a-length, Ratanada being third, three lengths off. Time, 2 mins. and 55½ secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Red Jacket and Budhan ; 3 to 1 on Isinglass ; 5 to 1 on Hankow ; and 12 to 1 against the rest.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel John Hibbert, General List Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India.

Leave for four months, on medical certificate, has been granted to Lieutenant W. A. T. McTaggart, Staff Corps, Probationer, by the Secretary of State.

Sub-Conductor W. J. Bray, Ordnance Department, has been granted one year's leave, on medical certificate, and Conductor F. Ford and Sub-Conductor C. A. Wigley six months, on the same grounds.

One year's leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Lieutenant J. Talbot, Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers ; and to Captain C. V. Schneider, Squadron Officer, 1st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers.

Six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Secretary of State to Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. Nugent, Adjutant General's Department, and to Captain C. M. Gray, Staff Corps.

Another queer tenement building has, a correspondent says, been discovered in Paris, and like the one in the Rue des Martyrs, mentioned, the other day, will probably bring on several lawsuits. It is in the Rue de la Huchette, and the owner is Senator Mazeau, brother of the Chief Justice of the Court of Cassation. This model landlord has not taken rents from his tenants for the last ten years. It is only fair to add that neither has he kept this house in repair. A municipal law requires the frontages of Paris houses to be painted or scraped every six or seven years. The houses in the Rue de la Huchette are liable this year to the scraping process, but for some time none of the tenants would contribute towards the expense, although they live rent-free. At length M. Maraldi, a boot-maker, volunteered to pay the bill, but his fellow-tenants having declined to refund their share, he asked and obtained from Senator Mazeau a nine years' lease for the whole house at the almost nominal rent of £12 a year. The shrewd cobbler now asks the other tenants for rents fixed at his own will. They, to a man, have declined to pay, and they say they will not leave their apartments. The results of this misunderstanding will be evictions and lawsuits.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Reports from Kabul say that the Afghan Commissioner has left for Waziristan, and will receive the British Commissioner, on the 6th or 7th October.

The Madras Government has sanctioned a reduction of the establishment of the Medical Stores Department. The post of Uncovenanted Assistant is to be abolished and the pay of the head clerk will be reduced. The services of five subordinate clerks will likewise be dispensed with from the 6th proximo.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that the following is the course the Waziristan Demarcation Commission will take. Work begins on the south at Domandi on the Gomul River and the line runs due north along the crest of the two ranges of hills, passing east of Shahin until it crosses the head of the Sochi stream, which runs due east through Duar Valley and there rises to Chorkiagor Peak, on which the mountains of Khoot end. South of Sochi the line divides Birmal from Shaurie, the former remaining in Afghanistan.

A short while ago, writes a contemporary, the Madras Government decided that the Parsee doctors in the Madras Medical Service were not entitled to receive the compensation allowance granted to members of the commissioned and covenanted services. The Parsee doctors, who exist in hordes in the Madras establishment, appealed to the Government of India against this ruling. They urged that they had the same amount of expenditure as other commissioned officers of their status, and were practically bound to educate their children in Europe. Indeed, if they wanted their children to fill the same positions as they themselves did, a European education was a *sine qua non*, and people educated in India could not possibly aspire to such positions. One medical officer declared that he had three children in England, who had already been there for several years, and who would have to be kept there for a long time to come. Another alleged that he had one child already in England, and was about to send two others " home." Others again had similar reasons to adduce for being granted exchange compensation allowance. The Government of India, however, did not view the question in this light, and refused to grant Parsee medical officers any exchange compensation allowance, on the ground that this allowance was only meant for European and Eurasian officers who were domiciled in Europe—and Parsees certainly could not be included in this category ; so the Zoroastrian medicos of the Southern Presidency will have to afford their offspring the advantages of a " home " education without the help of exchange compensation allowance.

" A friend of mine who is just home on leave from Madras," writes a London correspondent, " is greatly surprised to see how easily the high-caste natives of India throw aside their prejudices and traditional customs when they come to England. A case which particularly attracted his attention was that of a young Brahmin who had been sent to London by his parents to walk the Hospitals and qualify as a medical practitioner. In Madras this youth, although constantly rubbing shoulders with other students, adhered rigidly to the rules of his caste in regard to the cooking of his food and other matters of domestic economy. Now he thinks nothing of taking his meals at a public restaurant, the presence of other diners troubling him no more than his lack of knowledge as to how and by whom the various dishes have been prepared. Probably, when his studies are completed and the time arrives for him to return to India, he will revert to his old Brahminical habits. Nevertheless, the incident is an instructive one, as showing the elasticity of the native conscience when the owner of it is free from the restraining influences of his own people.

The methods of the *Madras Mail* are like the methods of the Madras Government—peculiar, says the *Pioneer*. The *Mail* re-produces from the *Pioneer* the papers recently published in connection with Surgeon-Major Smith's case, and then complains that they are not complete. The two most important papers of all, we are told, the husband's letter of complaint and the Collector's letter to Government, are not published. Of course, they are not. The whole point of the criticism that has been turned upon the case is that these letters *have* been withheld even from Surgeon-Major Smith, so that the accused officer has been in the dark throughout as to the precise charges made against him. The *Pioneer* has never asserted that more serious charges had not been made, for the very good reason that it could not tell, any more than could Surgeon-Major Smith. Our criticism went as far as the ascertained facts ; the *Madras Mail* asks the public to go further and to accept its *ipse dixit* on a matter of hearsay. The contrast is not of our seeking.

On the morning of the 15th instant, writes a Rangoon correspondent, the civil police on duty, as well as the guard of military police at the Central Lock-up, which is next door but one, were awfully astonished when they found that the court of the Recorder of Rangoon had been once more burgled, making the third time the highest court of Burma has been looted with impunity. The punkah rope of the court was found on the ground outside the building ; and when the place was opened it was discovered that an enterprising burglar, during the night, had scaled the roof of the portico over the front entrance, and smashed a pane of glass in a window of the upper floor, by which means the entrance was effected. The inner door of the corridor being locked, the cross wall in the passage was scaled, and the punkah rope was cut down and used to lower the new handsome wall-clock of the court with anything else worth lifting from another window to the ground outside. The burglar returned the way he came. It is also quite clear that his chances of being caught by the police of Rangoon are very small.

If discipline be held to be one of the first ends of education, remarks a contemporary, the Madras Christian College would seem to be some way off perfection. Four years ago the students organised a regular revolt, and in the end got rather the better of the masters ; and now Dr. Miller, the Principal, has been put in court by one of his pupils, and compelled to apologise for having given this precious example of the new illumination a shaking. The doctor's account of the matter, as given before the magistrate, is as follows :—" It is quite true that I was angry with the boy. I took him to a room. He tried to go away, and I did not wish him to do so. I pushed him into a chair, and kept him there for a minute or two. I asked him afterwards to come into my room to speak to him. I told him in the room that I was very sorry for having lost my temper." He further stated that the boy had " disobeyed his orders in a very flagrant manner." The complainant, on the other hand, was not satisfied with a private expression of regret, and betook himself to the chemist and Mr. Eardley Norton, the latter a bad counsellor for forward youth. The result was a summons for assault, and Dr. Miller had to repeat his apology in court before the charge was withdrawn. It seems to us that if the native boy is so exceedingly tender as this case would indicate, he ought to be left to native masters. Dr. Miller, it should be understood, is by repute the very reverse of a *plagosus Orbilius*, which renders the situation the more absurd.

The barmaid question has been raised by a London contemporary. It is difficult to find, either in London or the provinces, a man presiding over the bar of a refreshment saloon. In nineteen cases out of twenty-one, two, and sometimes as many as six neatly-attired and pretty girls are employed to dispense the refreshments in bars. Barmen—and there are hundreds of them out of employment—can only find situations at public-houses where trade is regarded as " low," and where a good fist is a better recommendation than an intimate knowledge of the business. The manager of one of the largest refreshment contractors in England recently told a reporter that his firm employed over six hundred barmaids, and that if they had the chance they would not replace them by men. The change, he declared, would be disastrous for many reasons. For instance, he was convinced that every man who used a refreshment bar preferred to be served by a woman. When engaging a barmaid nearly the first question some proprietors ask is, " How many men will follow you here ? " and on the girl's reply depends whether she is appointed or rejected.

Most of us are familiar with gold leaf, and have been taught at school how thin it can be hammered, but electricity, which performs so many marvels, has now beaten the record of the gold beater, and can produce a foil of the metal from five to ten times thinner than ordinary gold leaf. Mr. Joseph Wilson Swan, the well-known chemist of electric lighting fame, has presented to the Royal Society specimens of this wonderfully thin foil made by depositing gold on copper with the electric current, and then dissolving away the copper from it with perchloride of iron. If Mr. Swan can bring his process into practical use, it will henceforth be possible to gild a surface five to ten times larger than before with the same quantity of gold.

In the *Engineering Review* for August Mr. J. H. Greathead, the Engineer to the City and South London Electric Railway system, of which he is also the inventor, discusses the subject of the general suitability of electric railways for the requirements of the Metropolis. Mr. Greathead argues that lines like the Metropolitain and Metropolitan District Railways are prohibitory on account of their serious first cost, which runs up to £1,000,000 a mile in some places, and that overhead lines, like those adopted in New York, are out of the question, owing to their interference with the value of property, and with the comfort of passengers, &c., in the streets below. Electric lines are both more economical and more convenient, and he looks forward to their extensive adoption for quick transit in London and its neighbourhood.

A rector sends an amusing wedding anecdote to the *City Press*. " Recently," he writes, " I was summoned to my church at rather short notice to marry a young couple. You may judge of my surprise when I found that, through ignorance, the would-be bridegroom had omitted to obtain the necessary license. I explained the law, and told the couple how they should proceed, but this scarcely satisfied them. A bright idea suddenly struck the bridegroom, and he suggested as a way of getting over the difficulty, that, as it was impossible for the service to be rendered, I should read over the Ten Commandments, and then, on another day, when all was in order, they could go through the remainder of the ceremony. However, after some time I managed to convince them that that was out of the question, and they went away, returning a day or two afterwards with the necessary license ; and then I had the pleasure of making them man and wife."

The Government of India have made an important addition to the Military Account Code, as a new paragraph 80-A :—" If in the case of an appeal against the action of an Examiner the Comptroller decide in favour of the appellant without the Examiner being convinced of error, the latter will clearly and succinctly re-state the case and the grounds of his dissent to the Comptroller, who will then refer the question for the decision of the Government of India in the Military Department. " This is as it should be, but the question is, will it work ? Are Examiners sufficiently strong to fight their Comptrollers ? They have been so long over-ruled and over-ridden in the Military Department that they have entirely lost the independence for which they were famous a decade back ; and latterly have been looked upon as little more than superintendents whose opinions were not wanted. The Accountant-General, Military Department, is to be congratulated on having recommended the Government of India to give Examiners independence and distinct duties and responsibilities as such ; as the public funds will be better safeguarded under such a system than they have been in the near past.

Our divorce law is a most beautiful institution, but apparently even it cannot make head against a determined woman. A working man who appeared before Mr. Lane has discovered this. Sir Francis Jeune had done all he could, but it seems he did not consult the lady. The lady is totally opposed to being divorced, and announces her intention of only leaving the house as the central figure in a funeral. As often as her ex-husband turns her out of the house she returns through the window. It is most irregular and disrespectful to the law, but what are you to do ? It seems that the Queen's Proctor has intervened, and the gentleman is " accused of things which he denies ; " but that fate might overtake the best of us. The only remedy seems to be to turn her out daily, and take out an *interim* summons for throwing stones. Some one certainly should supplement the law of divorce by an Amendment Act for securing the windows of the petitioner.

The French Northern or Channel Squadron is about to be strengthened by some further changes in October or somewhat later. At the present time it consists of the Suffren, Victorieuse, Tonnerre, Fulminant, Furieux, Requin, the first-class cruisers Isly and Jean Bart, the third-class cruiser Surcouf, the torpedo cruisers and catchers Epervier, Lance, and Salve, and the sea-going torpedo-boats Archer, Averne, Dauphin, and Lancier. It is announced that the Turenne will take the place of the Victorieuse, and that Rear-Admiral Menard will transfer his flag to her. This will be somewhat of an improvement, for the old Victorieuse (4,670 tons) dates from 1875, while the Turenne (6,360 tons) is four years her junior. Greater elements of strength, however, will be introduced by the substitution of the Jemmapes and Latouche-Treville for the old coast-defence battleships, Tonnerre and Fulminant, which date, respectively, from 1875 and 1877. The Jemmapes is one of the new so-called " coast-defence " battleships, launched in 1892, and is a powerful vessel of 6,900 tons, carrying two 13·3in., eight 3·9in., and four 1·8in quick-firing guns, besides machine-guns ; while the Latouche-Treville is a powerful armoured cruiser (launched in 1892) of 4,660 tons, and 19 knots speed, armed with two 7·4in. guns and six 5·5in., and eight smaller quick-firers. The Jemmapes, which has attained a speed of 16 knots, is about to make her official trials at Brest. Some new arrangement has been introduced in her gun turrets, concerning which we have received no definite information, and these have been put to very satisfactory tests. In the Mediterranean Rear-Admiral le Bourgeois will transfer his flag from the Magenta the Hoche. The latter is going to Brest to receive to her quick-firing guns.

A contest for the prize of beauty has taken place in Vienna. The rules of the contest are simple enough. Every visitor, on paying a coin equivalent to 6d., receives a ticket which entitles him to record one vote for the lady whom he deems the most beautiful. It used to be open to the fair ones to canvass for themselves, and many of the most enterprising would boldly address a perfect stranger, and with a winning smile inquire whether he did not consider her worth a vote ; whereupon he would gallantly offer his ticket. This year, however, that practice has been stopped, and the utmost that a pretty candidate is allowed to do is to appoint a male canvasser, or to ask you what o'clock it is, or at what time the votes will be counted ? And the curiosity among them for information of that kind, says the *Telegraph*, is quite amazing. At the competition, which has just taken place, over a hundred fair ones enrolled themselves as claimants for the crown of roses and the hundred crowns. There were only three favourites. It turned out, however, that by the voting the fairest girl in all Austria was Fraulein Sch——, a person and a name of whom nobody had ever heard before. This irritated the audience, and the girl, who was made to show herself, was hissed. She had finally to be escorted home by the police, the other and unsuccessful fair ones being but too desirous to maul her.

Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, claims to have found a cure for croup, that terror of young mothers. It consists, a Paris correspondent says, in the subcutaneous injection of serum taken from the blood of a horse that has been previously vaccinated with the cultivated microbes of croup. The injection should be made once for all. Soon after it is made the temperature of the patient falls, the growth of the false membranes is arrested, in twenty-four hours they begin to peel from the inside of the throat, and in thirty-six hours the larynx is free from the bacilli. Dr. Roux began his treatment at the Children's Hospital on February 1. He took there with him a large supply of the serum, and inoculated every child he found suffering from croup. The ordinary local and other treatment was continued. Dr. Roux asks us to remember that in the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, out of 3,971 children treated for croup at the hospital where he experimented, 2,029 died. Since February last, out of 448 children who received the serum injections, 109 died.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Wright, who was examined the other day, wished to correct a statement. He said he found that they do receive the dates of the sailing of the P. and O. steamer in their office.

The Judge : You did not say the other day that you did not.

Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Setna, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was a partner in the firm of Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co., and he got a telegram from Hongkong on the 13th October, 1892. Telegram was produced, which stated " Shanghai mail not received."

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I knew that the telegram referred to the Bokhara, and I communicated it to my brokers, Veerjee Jivandas and Chuttoorbhooj. My firm has been trading with China for a number of years. I myself resided in Hongkong for seventeen years. From June to October is the typhoon season in the China Seas. The rate of insurance during the typhoon season is the same as during the rest of the year.

Re-examined.—Typhoons are circular, sometimes blowing from one direction and sometimes from another.

Mr. Silas M. Moses, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was an assistant in the firm of David Sassoon and Company. He remembered a telegram of the 14th October 1892 received from Hongkong by the firm in Bombay. He had searched for it, but it could not be found.

Mr. R. S. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, said he was the defendants' solicitor in this case. In one of the plaintiff's letters to China reference was made to a telegram to David Sassoon on the 14th October. Witness went to Mr. Sassoon, and asked him for the telegram on the 27th September, 1893. He took out a bundle of telegrams and showed witness the original telegram. Witness copied down what he was shown. It ran : " Bokhara from Shanghai overdue four days. There is cause for anxiety." Mr. Sassoon died in March, 1894.

To Mr. Lang.—" Cause for anxiety " is a translation of a code word.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Macdonnel, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was partner in Wallace and Company, two of the partners of which were directors of the Bombay Company. Jivandas Dharamsi were the firm of brokers who bought their business. They are allowed return commission on policies effected by them. Witness understood long ago that their clerk Sunder Pandurung received some return commission. Witness never tried to stop it. It was called a bonus.

To Mr. Lang.—I don't remember Sunder ever telling me that he got return commission from the brokers.

D. M. Pimenta, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was despatching clerk in the Bombay Company, and remembered that P. and O. sepoys brought to him lists of the movements of steamers, which he kept in a drawer. Nobody in the office ever asked for them.

Mr. H. E. Proctor, an assistant in Killick, Nixon and Co., said the firm gave 45 per cent. discount on f. p. a. policies.

Mr. Todd, the agent in Bombay of the New Zealand Insurance Company, insured goods between Bombay and China. The witness gave the rates charged on goods shipped to Chinese ports.

Mr. Scott read and put in the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. Trapp, also the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. Macaulay, a director of the Bombay Company. Several letters and documents were called for from the other side and put in.

This was the defendants' case on the issue of misrepresentation.

Mr. Lang submitted that the defendants should now be required to call any evidence they had as to what they said took place. They had no right to call rebutting evidence after the evidence for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship said he would reserve his ruling on the point until the evidence had been given.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the court on behalf of the plaintiffs, submitted that the only serious question before the court was as to what took place in Bombay between Reporter and Sunder. If it was the fact that Reporter told Sunder that the Bokhara had not left Shanghai, of course it would be a gross misrepresentation ; but if Reporter said that the steamer was two or three days overdue, the defendants would be bound for the risk they had underwritten. The plaintiff's evidence would be chiefly that of Mr. Talati. The question was whether Reporter or Sunder was speaking the truth ; and the onus as to proving the misrepresentation rested upon the defendants. The plaintiffs had been merchants of long standing and a high position for about fifty years between China and Bombay. It was true that for the last six or seven years they had been insuring themselves. It was important to consider what information the Bombay people had got when Reporter was sent to the office of the defendants. The first information they got from China regarding the Bokhara was a telegram of the 9th October, which informed them that by the mail-steamer they had shipped 1,100 of their own chests and 1,000 of David Sassoon's chests. It was a cypher telegram in which the name of the steamer was not mentioned, but they knew it was the Bokhara. There was no mention of silk or tea. Then on the 14th October, they received a telegram to the effect :—" Bokhara from Shanghai overdue. Insurance on our goods left to God. Try to insure in the Marwari bazaar for over a lakh." When the telegram was received, Dorabjee Jamsetjee Reporter, who was not a broker but was in the employ of the plaintiff's firm, went out to try to insure on behalf of the plaintiff, and he would tell the court that he went to several persons and endeavoured to insure. He informed most of them that the steamer was overdue at Hongkong. It was an unusual thing, and several persons to whom he applied refused on the ground that they had no authority to accept the risk, and others on the ground that it was not usual with them to insure in Bombay on outward goods from China. That was on Friday, the 14th October. Then on Saturday, the 15th, his first visit was to Lidbetter and Co., who had not decided on Friday whether they would accept the risk ; and then Reporter went to the Bombay Company. The real question was as to what took place there between Sunder and Reporter. The latter's version was that he offered both silk and tea to Sunder, who said he would take silk only, and Reporter then went to Volkart's. It was most strange Mr. Lang remarked, that the defendants had called no one from Volkart's to corroborate Sunder on the point. The plaintiffs could not call Volkart's people, because they had brought the second suit against them. Reporter distinctly informed Sunder that the Bokhara was two or three days overdue. Sunder said—what was a deliberate falsehood—that Reporter told him that the steamer had not left Shanghai. Of course, there was a great conflict between Sunder and Reporter. In the first place his Lordship would hear from the mouth of Reporter that he had no instructions from his master to say what was untrue ; and it was not likely that the plaintiffs, old and experienced merchants of a respectable standing, would have asked Reporter to say what they knew to be untrue, and what would vitiate their insurance ; for they must have known that, if a loss occurred, the policy would most certainly be vitiated. It was most improbable the plaintiffs would have instructed Reporter to tell what was untrue to their knowledge. The Bombay Company and Wallace and Co. had prohibited the insurance of overdue steamers, but the Indemnity Company did not prohibit risks on overdue steamers. No restrictions were placed on Sunder with regard to accepting risks. It was a circumstance which the court would take into consideration that the home board left Sunder a free hand as to accepting risks. Was there anything improbable in Sunder accepting this risk when he was informed by Reporter that the vessel was two or three days overdue ? Mr. Lang thought there was every probability of his accepting the risk. It was to his interest to get as much business as possible, for he got a proportionate bonus and return commission from the guarantee brokers. Both the brokers and Sunder were largely interested in getting in as much business as they could. Sunder was told that it was a P. and O. steamer, the best class of risk, and therefore the mere fact of the Bokhara being a few days overdue would not have prevented him from accepting the risk. The probabilities, therefore, were against Reporter making a fool of himself by stating to Sunder what was untrue, and there was nothing improbable in Sunder accepting such a risk on being told that the steamer was two or there days overdue. It would have been a material corroboration if the defendants could have proved by Volkart's people that what Reporter was saying was untrue ; but they had not done so. Plaintiffs did not get their policy from Volkart's until Monday morning, which fact showed that there was considerable competition in Bombay. The learned counsel, therefore, submitted there was absolutely nothing in existence on Saturday which could have prevented Sunder from accepting the risk that day. It was a P. and O. steamer, which might have been delayed in the way by stress of weather.

It was clear that the plaintiffs got their policy on Saturday. The stamp office closed at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Reporter must have gone to Sunder between 10-30 and 11 a.m., or, otherwise the policy could not have been stamped by 1 p.m. that day. The plaintiff had no reason for saying, if it was not the fact, that they went first to the Indemnity Company on Saturday, and afterwards to Volkart's. It was a fact that at the very first interview in the morning Reporter paid the premium to Sunder. No doubt he went later in the afternoon and got the policy. At the first interview in the morning everything was arranged, and Reporter got his receipt. Sunder said that Reporter wanted to insure only silk. This story was an improved one after he knew that tea had already been insured with Volkart's. The fact was that Reporter asked Sunder to insure both silk and tea, but the latter said he would accept risk on silk only; and Reporter had therefore to go to Volkart's later on to get the tea insured. This had been the plaintiff's case from the beginning, Mr. Wright knew absolutely nothing about the exact circumstances; and the letter he wrote to the directors was based on information supplied by Sunder. That was the way in which the plaintiff said the policy was effected. It was perfectly clear notwithstanding Sunder's denial that he knew a great deal about the Bokhara on Monday, the 17th October. Sunder said they had heard no rumours on that day; and yet in the letter to which the learned counsel drew attention, it was distinctly admitted that they had heard strong rumours, and that they therefore made enquiries before accepting the risk from Reporter. Sunder, it would thus be clear, was not a witness of truth. He said he had an interview with Tricum, Sassoon's broker, but that interview was not a rumour. That was a very important point. It was almost impossible to suppose that an insurance clerk, doing a large amount of business, had not heard the disquieting rumours which prevailed in Bombay; and the thing was clear that Sunder saw on Monday and felt that in accepting the risk on Saturday, he had done a very wrong thing. He therefore arranged in his own mind a plan to get out of the difficulty by saying that Reporter had told him that the Bokhara had not left Shanghai. He therefore went to Volkart's to get up evidence in his favour by talking to a clerk there instead of going direct to make the enquiry at the P. and O. office. The learned counsel asked the court to say that Sunder's conduct was not justifiable in any view of the case. In reference to the document placed on Mr. Wright's desk, the learned counsel said it was clear Sunder was trying to make a case for himself. It was a vehement improbability that Reporter should have made a misrepresentation to Sunder about the Bokhara when he knew that it could be instantly found out by enquiry at the P. and O. office. All these insurance companies had agencies in China, and Sunder made an untrue statement on the point, to which the learned counsel drew attention by reading from the exhibits. The Bokhara could not be insured at Shanghai after it had left the port, and the reason for the plaintiffs trying to insure in Bombay was the very plain one that she could not be insured in Shanghal at the time. There was in fact an agent in Shanghai and Hongkong who did insurance business for the Indemnity. The fact of an application for insurance in Bombay was a perfectly natural thing: and Reporter distinctly told Sunder that he applied to him here in Bombay because insurance could not be effected in Shanghai, which port the steamer had already left. The learned counsel agued that total loss and free from particular average were perfectly inconsistent things; and that therefore, in particular average, the words "total loss" were struck out. "With average" meant both special and general average. With regard to the rate charged, the learned counsel said Sunder took a gloomy view of the situation and charged plaintiff two annas more, that is seven annas per cent. instead of five annas, which was the usual rate. It was the plaintiff's case from the beginning that they paid an enhanced premium for the risk. In the plaintiff's books, where the insurance was mentioned, they had treated it as a total loss policy. On that point, the balance of the evidence ought to satisfy his Lordship that they paid an enhanced rate of premium. The learned counsel asked the court to place no reliance on the evidence of the subordinate to Sunder. He was a man who, to say the least, was an unintelligible person. He said he listened to a portion of the conversation between Sunder and Reporter, and left off listening to the salient points of the conversation. He did not hear the fatal point as to the steamer not having left Shanghai. Still more untrustworthy was the evidence of Crushnarao Ramchundra, who made a most extraordinary statement to bolster up the story of his co-insurance clerk. They would be able to contradict satisfactorily the statement of Sunder that he went round to enquire regarding the rumours. There was no cause for anxiety at that time. Neither the P and O. office in Bombay nor the office in Hongkong had cause for anxiety, and it was believed that the steamer, having damaged some machinery, had run ashore. The learned counsel trusted that the court would put aside Sunder's account. What they said was that Reporter, having seen the telegram, went to several offices on Friday, the 14th October. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. was the office where something might have been done, but the telegram having arrived at 4 p.m. on Friday, he had no time that day to go to the Bombay Company, and he therefore went to it the first thing on Saturday, and had the conversation with Sunder to which the learned counsel, had already referred. Reporter had told him that, if Sunder accepted the risk, he would induce his masters to give him more business. Then there was a discussion about a total loss and the rates. Sunder said he would not accept a risk with average. Assuming these were the facts, the learned counsel contended there was hardly anything which they ought to have communicated to the underwriters, but did not. When a person said that a ship was two or three days overdue, it was a matter of belief and not of absolute certainty. There was therefore no misrepresentation in that respect. The learned counsel contended that when they communicated the fact that the steamer was overdue, they were not bound to convey the exaggerated apprehensions regarding the safety of the steamer, which existed in some minds. The Indemnity Company could not be allowed to turn round and say to the plaintiffs' 'you did not tell us of all the apprehensions which were entertained about the safety of the steamer, and therefore the policy is void." Before the 14th October they had no knowledge beyond what was generally rumoured in Bombay, and what an insurance clerk was expected to have heard.

The court at this stage adjourned till to-day (Friday).

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

On Monday, at Simla, the second ties in the football tournament were continued, the Highland Light Infantry, the present holders of the trophy, meeting the Bedfordshire Regiment. Special interest attached to this tie as neither team had yet played, each having drawn a bye. Play at first was very cautious, but the Highlanders being a trifle faster than their opponents ran the ball up to the goal in three or four minutes, and had their first shot, but failed to score. They repeated their attack immediately afterwards, but again without result. This put the Bedfordshires on their mettle, and their centre forward, manœuvring the ball skilfully, made a good kick at the goal, which only just failed, the goal-keeper cleverly stopping the ball. After twelve minutes had passed the Highlanders made their first goal. The Bedfordshires replied with a strong attack, but could not equalise the score. Private McNaught, the right forward of the Highlanders, then forced the play, and sent in a well-directed ball, clearing the bar by a few inches. Fouls were allowed to the Bedfordshires, but no score followed, and within a minute of half-time Private McNaught again nearly scored a goal for his side, sending the ball over the net. In the second-half each team had a corner kick, but no goal was gained. Then a foul was allowed to the Bedfordshires, and a smart scrimmage followed, which was ended by the Highlanders' left back, Private Haughie, getting the ball clear. After thirteen minutes' play Private Ellis, centre half-back, made a dart for the Bedfordshires' goal, but was defeated by the goal-keeper. During the next few minutes the Highlanders' goal was repeatedly attacked, but the defence was effective. At the 23rd minute the Highlanders had a corner kick, but Corporal Farmer, right-back of the Bedfordshires, played a brilliant game, and the goal was saved. A minute before time was called the Highlanders scored a second goal; their opponents claimed off-side, but this was disallowed by the referee. The Highland Light Infantry thus won by two goals to love. The Bedfordshires showed up well against the holders of the trophy. They have a well-organised team and will certainly be dangerous in the future.

It would be interesting to know why Ootacamund has never been made a recording station by the Meteorological Department. The only recording station on the Nilgiris is Wellington, which, however convenient it may be for the Eastern face of the ghats, possesses weather characteristics quite different to those of the plateau and the Western face of the ghats. The addition of Ootacamund to the Daily Weather Report should be recommended by the Madras Government.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BARODA COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

We publish to-day the concluding portion of Mr Mehta's speech in opening the case for the prosecution:—

The President remarked that after all there was not much difference between Mr. Mehta's views and that of the commissioners.

Mr. Mehta was glad that there was after all not much difference between their views, and he now took it that the commissioners would be justified in drawing inferences from the whole of the evidence which they might apply separately to each head of charge.

The President: But I think the actual evidence in one case cannot be taken into consideration in dealing with another.

Mr. Mehta replied that the evidence of witnesses would describe the whole system of corruption, which formed the subject articles of charge.

Mr. Kothare: We must consult the convenience of the accused also.

Mr. Mehta replied that it was not a question merely of the accused's convenience, which he would certainly like to be regarded, but also of the requirements of the law on the subject.

Mr. Apte suggested this question might be reserved for a later stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Mehta said that he wanted to deal frankly with the court, and therefore said at once that in the case of at least one of the witnesses, he proposed to call him but once, and have the whole of his evidence bearing on different heads of charge recorded at one time instead of calling him again and again for each of the heads, and giving the evidence in a disjointed form.

The President: That was not done in the Crawford Commission.

Mr. Mehta: Yes, Sir, it was done; for instance Mr. Panse was examined on the whole case at one time.

The President: I believe that he was repeatedly called to give evidence in support of different charges.

Mr. Mehta: I beg your pardon. Mr. Panse was not brought for each case. He was examined once for all as to the appointments of different Mamlatdars, their promotions, and transfers.

Mr. Kothare: My impression is otherwise. He was brought specially for each case.

The President: He was examined ten or twelve times.

Mr. Mehta: No, Sir. He was only *recalled* by the prosecution and the defence, and of course the court had the power to recall witnesses as often as it liked.

The President: I think you will have to bring Girdharlal in each case.

Mr. Mehta submitted it was unnecessary. Girdharlal would expose the corrupt system followed by Bapat. He would place before them Bapat's accounts, and he would point out the way in which he acted as agent to Bapat in receiving bribes and crediting the money to his accounts. The whole of his evidence points out the way in which he received bribes. He thought that he had made himself clear as to what he proposed to do. It was a system and not one isolated act which had to be inquired into. Girdharlal was Bapat's agent, and was employed to receive money for Bapat from persons who had business in the Survey and Settlement Department. There was not one but several agents employed to receive money for Bapat. He would specify some of the acts of the agents in his general observations. The one man who was most intimate with Bapat was Girdharlal Nanabhoy, who was a banker and saukar as well as a dealer in gold and silver. He carried on business under several names. The names of his firms were Girdharlal Nanabhoy, Dalatbhoy Nanabhoy, and Nanabhoy Hemchand. Girdharlal's acquaintance with Bapat dated as far back as Samvat 1935 or 1936, when Bapat was a clerk in the Settlement Department. Bapat had an account with Girdharlal ever since that time. But the accounts which they found in Girdharlal's books in Bapat's name are not quite uninteresting or unworthy of notice. There was generally a balance against Mr. Bapat's name in all those years from Samvat 1936 to 1945. In 1946 or 1947 the relations between Girdharlal and Bapat seemed to have grown thicker and confidential. They became very intimate with each other, and what the prosecution alleged in this case was that from this time Girdharlal was employed by Bapat to draw to him parties who had business in his department, and who offered him sums of money to secure successful issue of their case. What they found in Girdharlal's books was that the original account opened in 1936 was closed in 1945 and in Vaisakh 1945 a new account had been opened, commencing with two credit items of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500, though at that time there was a balance against Bapat in the old account. What the prosecution alleged and would bring evidence to prove was that at that time and subsequently accounts in fictitious names were opened in Girdharlal's books. One was in the name of Raliatram Narandas and another in the name of Manecklal Munsuklal a clerk of Girdharlal himself. The prosecution would prove that the sums which were received as bribes were credited in one or other of these accounts. In Samvat 1949 two fictitious accounts were opened, one again in the name of Manecklal Mansuk and another in the name of Bai Reva, and in Samvat 1950 another fictitious account was opened in the name of Bai Mahaluxmi and also in the name of Jeewachand Oojamsi. Of course he would adduce evidence with regard to the details of the sums which were credited in these accounts. It would hardly be proper for him to go into details as the witnesses would themselves speak on those accounts. Girdharlal would be a witness who would have to be examined in regard to the transactions, and he would have also to be examined with regard to the way in which Bapat kept those accounts.

The President: Then there will be no difficulty in that. His evidence will be utilised in different charges.

Mr. Mehta was glad that they had again come to an agreement on the point. Another agent whom Bapat employed was named Tatya Vithal, who was formerly employed in the Baroda police, where he rose to the post of jamadar, but was degraded to a havildar, and subsequently suspended, and ultimately dismissed. At the time of his suspension he came to Baroda, and seemed to be on very intimate terms with Bapat and frequently resided in Bapat's house, although he had his own family house.

Mr. Kothare: Was it after dismissal?

Mr. Mehta replied that it was after suspension. It was at the end of 1892, or in the beginning of 1893, when he grew intimate with Bapat and lived in his house. He was alleged to have interfered with Bapat's official work, which would be made clear by the documentary evidence which he would place before the Commission. It was the evidence of the agents he proposed to place before them in the first instance. He would mention names of only two other persons who were similarly employed by Bapat. One of them was named Digamber, a clerk in Mr. Bapat's department. Another agent was one Dajibhoy Hurgowan a mukhtyar. They would find in the articles of charge in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 49,000 which Mr. Bapat received through his different agents and personally. The period embraced by this systematic corrupt practices was from 1891 to 1894, and as they would observe from the charges the amount received by Bapat through Girdharlal amounted to about Rs. 19,000; Rs. 9,000 through Digamber; Rs. 5,000 through Dajibhoy; and Rs. 2,400 through Tatya Vithal. The sums of money asked for by Bapat were not included in the items of Rs. 49,000. It was hardly necessary for him to observe that some of the witnesses whom he would call were persons, who were to a certain extent participators in Bapat's corrupt practices. But the evidence of these witnesses ought not to be discredited on that account alone, for though the law provided that evidence of accomplices be presumed to be unreliable unless corroborated in material particulars. At the same time the law as laid down in Section 133 of the Evidence Act that the conviction of an accused was not illegal because it was based on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. What the commissioners had to see was whether as men of common-sense, men of worldly experience, and having regard to the common course of natural events and human conduct in their relation to the facts of the case these witnesses were to be believed or not at looking into the motives of other men. They would have to look carefully as judges or rather as jurors at all the circumstances, and then say whether witnesses in that position should or should not be believed just as in the case of any other witnesses. They had to take into consideration a number of circumstances to come to the conclusion whether the witnesses were reliable or not. A witness' evidence was not to be necessarily discredited, because he happened to be a partaker in giving bribes. They should consider the circumstances under which bribes were paid, and their evidence should be appreciated as evidence of ordinary witnesses. Under the British law a judge was competent to rely even on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, but he believed that under the local law, which the Commission had to observe under the instructions of their appointment a bribe-giver was not looked upon as an offender.

Mr. Apte: I am told there has been an amendment in the law on the subject.

Mr. Mehta said that no amendment had been made, and the law still was as he had stated. He understood that a new draft Penal Code had been prepared, but it had not yet been promulgated. He might add that the law of another representative state Junagadh was the same. But while remarking that the giver of a bribe was not an offender according to the local law he did not for a moment wish it to be understood that they had not got very strong corroborative evidence. They would find that there was strong documentary evidence besides the evidence of witnesses who had not in any way participated in the act of giving bribes to Mr. Bapat. Having made these general observations he would now deal with the subject of the first two heads of charge which were so interlaced that they might be taken as one. The first case was in regard to the receipt of Rs. 1,000 and a further sum of Rs. 400 from Ramchunder Balkrishna through Tatia Vithal and agreeing to receive a further sum of Rs. 600 for the Jajut case, and the receipt of Rs. 1,000 more from Vinaek Wamanrao through Tatia Vithal. He had given notice to his friend Mr. Apte that he would proceed with that case in the first instance. The person, who gave money in the first case was one Ramchunder Balkrishna, a pensioned military hospital assistant. After retiring from service he seems to have gone to reside in the village of Barkhal, where he established himself as a medical practitioner and a mukhtyar. In 1890, he was retained as a mukhtyar in a civil suit on behalf of one Vakhut, a widow. The case was about succession to certain *gurus* land in Janjath and Kimjetha. In order to enable the Commissioners to follow subsequent acts in regard to the case he would say that the land was last held by one Sombhai. Sombhai left an only daughter. He had no sons. Chitu Guna was a son of Sombhai's daughter. On the other side Sombhai had a cousin, named Mhowsing. Bai Vakhut was his widow and he left three sons. The civil suit was decided against plaintiffs on the 26th of October, 1892. Ramchander who was plaintiff's mukhtyar was under the impression that he lost the civil suit, because the defendant procured a sanad from the Settlement Department in his favour. Mr. Mehta did not think that that was the reason on which judgment was given against him. The judgment was far more elaborate, but anyhow Ramchander's impression was that as the defendants had procured a settlement sanad judgment had gone against plaintiffs. He, therefore, set himself to move the Settlement Department, and he presented a petition to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the 1st of December, 1892. He would put in all the records of the Settlement Department so far as that matter was concerned and also the petition, which was presented on the 1st of December. The petition was made over to Bapat by the Commissioner and the dakhalsera on it was in Bapat's handwriting. Ramchunder went to Bapat's office. Bapat referred Ramchunder to Tatia stating that he would tell him how to proceed in the matter, and that he should do as Tatia told him. Ramchunder then went to Tatia, who told the old story, namely, that he could not get his work done without money, and it was ultimately agreed that Ramchunder should pay Bapat Rs. 2,000. Tata, however, was not satisfied with the oral agreement. He wanted something safe in his hands, and he therefore obtained from Ramchunder a promissory note for Rs. 2,000. They had given notice to the other side to produce that promissory note, and he would call upon the defendant to do so when proper time came. He was not, however, quite hopeful that the other side would produce it. The next day after the passing of the promissory note, Ramchunder saw Bapat who said to him: "It would be all right now about your business." The learned counsel did not pretend to know Marathi, but the words Bapat used were to the effect *ata tumcha kam hoyel*. Ramchunder then got up an elaborate petition as he was asked to do by Bapat, and presented it within a few days. Then he sent in another petition on the 16th of January, 1893. After the second petition had been presented Tatia intimated to Ramchunder that everything was being ready for decision in his favour, and that he should be prepared to pay the money. Thereupon it was arranged that Ramchunder should make a part payment of Rs. 1,000. Ramchunder would tell their honours the whole story as he preferred that they should have it from the witness' own mouth. He would only say that Ramchunder got Rs. 1,000 from Vinaek whose business in the Settlement office too he had undertaken to arrange for Bapat, and after satisfying himself that an order in his client's favour would be passed he paid the amount to Bapat who read over to him an order then not signed but which was subsequently signed by Mr. Elliot, and bore date 1st April, 1894. After it had been signed Tatia demanded the balance but Ramchunder paid him only Rs. 400 promising to pay the balance Rs. 600 after a sanad was issued to his client. Ramchunder who in his own way was a mukhtyar had obtained writing from Tatia in regard to the Rs. 1,000 he had paid to Bapat. The stipulation contained therein was that the money was to be returned if work was not done. That was in Tatia's handwriting. After the payment he was advised to bring proofs, and in February, 1893, he presented another petition. Ramchunder got another document, also from Tatia, as he was pressed to pay the remaining Rs. 1,000. That was on the 10th of March, 1893. He was pressed to pay the balance, and as an incentive to do so he was told that orders had been passed in his favour but not signed. It was some time before April. The order had not then been signed by Mr. Elliot, but it was subsequently signed and bears date 1st April, 1893, passed on a summary of the case which was in the hand-writing of Bapat's brother-in-law Keshavrao, a clerk in the office. The order was read over to Ramchunder by Bapat before it had been actually signed. Ramchunder then got possession of the land on behalf of his client. It was then mortgaged by the widow to Ramchunder and Vinaek for Rs. 3,000, and as Vinaek had already expended money on account of Vakhut he deducted Rs. 1,500 and paid the balance. Chitu Goma, the rival claimant, as was to be expected, thereupon came on the scene. He moved the Settlement Department on the 15th of May to get possession of the land, of which he had been dispossessed by the order of 1st April, 1894. In the meantime Ramchunder was trying to raise Rs. 600. He had Rs. 1,400, and according to the agreement he was to pay Rs. 600 more. He accordingly came to Baroda in September, 1893, and raised about Rs. 700, out of which Rs. 600 were to be paid to Bapat but he heard that his business had been spoiled, and that the orders in his client's favour had been reversed, and that a new order was passed in favour of Chitu Goma, and directing Ramchunder to give up the possession of the land. Thus, the previous order of Mr. Elliot was actually reversed by Bapat, in September, 1893, on the pretence that the previous order had been made through oversight, and he passed an order in Chitu's favour. How this order was passed was a mystery, which the accused alone could reveal. Such an order must really have come as a great surprise upon Ramchunder who went to see Bapat to know why the order had been reversed. Bapat first gave an evasive reply but when Ramchunder became importune he was pushed out of the office. The learned counsel after going into the full history of the two charge proceeded to call evidence.

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING.

On Wednesday, four witnesses were examined and cross-examined, the first being Vinaek Rao Wamanrao, an Inamdar, who was allowed a chair outside the witness-box as he objected to enter the witness-box on the ground that it was not becoming the dignity of an Inamdar. In his examination by Mr. Mehta, he said that he knew Ramchunder Balkrishna for the last six years. In Samvat 1950 he had come to Baroda for the marriage of his daughter and for some business in the Settlement Department. He had business in the Settlement Department in connection with his land at Trilokeshwar. His private land was in sixteen or seventeen villages. His land in connection with the Trilokeshwar was in thirty-six or thirty-seven villages. He had an interview with Ramchunder in connection with his business in the Settlement Department. Ramchunder and Tatia went to him, and the latter told him that if he would get the work in the Settlement Department done through him he would be benefited, Tatia also asked for Rs. 2,000 for Bapat and Rs. 500 for himself to get his work done in the Settlement Department. Witness replied that he had been trying in vain to have the work done for the last two or three years, and he was ready to pay the money to have it done. Ramchunder stated that he knew Tatia, who was intimate with Bapat, and he would be responsible if the work was not done after the money had been paid. Ramchunder also demanded a loan from witness of Rs. 1,000 stating that he required the money for his own business. Witness agreed to get the money for Ramchunder. Ramchunder passed a document to witness for Rs. 2,500 after the arrangement had been made between them. (Witness identified the document exhibit No. 8.)

Witness, continuing, said: I had drawn up the document, and it was signed by Ramchunder. I paid him Rs. 1,000 referred to in the document. I sent for Manecklal, a clerk of Narayan Pandurang, and told him that I wanted Rs. 1,000, which he should arrange to give me. Manecklal said that he would try to get the money. He then left to arrange for the money. He returned after making necessary arrangements and took me and Ramchunder to Khimchund's house where Bhura, brother-in-law of Manecklal, was present. Khimchand then came there, and I told him that I wanted Rs. 1,000. Khimchand replied that he would require Rs. 50 as commission plus interest. Ramchunder and I returned home leaving Manecklal there to fetch the money. Bhura and Manecklal then came with the money and the khata book. The book now shown to me was the same as Bhura had brought. I passed a promissory note in that book and signed it and received the money. I passed another note also. It was written by Manecklal and signed by me. It was in favour of Khimchand for Rs. 1,000. I had entered the amount borrowed in my account books. I have given credit to Khimchand for Rs. 1,000, and put down the same against Ramchunder in my book.

Witness here pointed out the two entries from his books, which was put in by Mr. Mehta.

Witness continued: I paid the money on the same day to Ramchunder. Next day Tatia came and demanded Rs. 1,000. Ramchunder said that he would give the money if he passed a receipt. Tatia passed a receipt, and Ramchunder paid him the money. (The receipt, Exhibit No. 9, was identified and put in.) Ramchunder counted the money and gave the same to Tatia. Both then went to Bapat's house. Ramchunder returned to my place after giving the money to Bapat, and told me that the money was made over to Ramchunder. A few days afterwards I learnt that Ramchunder's work was done in his favour. I also learnt that order was passed to give the possession of the land to Ramchunder's client, and he actually got possession of the land. The land was mortgaged with me and Ramchunder. The mortgage deed, which was registered is with Ramchunder. We had equal share in the mortgaged land. Both of us paid Rs. 1,500 each. I paid in cash my share, but Ramchunder was given credit by the mortgagor for the money spent by him. I have got the amount, Rs. 1,500, entered in my book. Witness pointed out the entry of Rs. 1,500 given to Vakhat, widow, from his books. (It was marked and put in as Exhibit No. 28.)

Witness said: I asked Tatia what was done about my work. Tatia told me to arrange for money, stating that the work was being done. I then left Baroda for Sinore for money, and returned a few days afterwards with Rs. 1,300. Tatia then came and told me: "Give us money soon; your affair is settled." I had left the money which I had brought from Sinore with Manecklal. I told Tatia and Ramchunder to go to Manecklal, and receive from him Rs. 1,000. Manecklal came and asked me if he were to take money to Bapat. I replied in the affirmative, and requested him to go with Tatia and Ramchunder to pay the money to Bapat at his house. There was an entry of this item also in my books, which I now put in. The entry shows that Rs. 1,275 were deposited with Manecklal, and Rs. 1,000 were subsequently debited to him, and credited against Tatia. I paid Rs. 1,000, but my work was not done; but on the contrary I was served with a notice to show accounts within ten days, and then attached the baugh (garden) of the Talkeshwar Temple. I put in the notice, which was served upon me by the Vahivatdar, but I did not produce the books. I then came to Baroda and saw Bapat. I asked him the reason as to why the japti had been made. Bapat replied that it should be done in conformity with the custom. I asked him, "of what sort is this custom?" He then demanded an acknowledgment from me to pay the full assessment, promising to remove the japti if that was done. I replied that it was not proper when Bapat threatened me to do as he pleased. I then passed the acknowledgment as I was helpless. An order was then passed to remove the japti. I had sent a petition regarding to the matter. I identify the petition. (Exhibit 33.) No order was passed on the petition. I was told that the japti had been removed. I then went to Sinore, and to my surprise I learnt that no order for the removal of japti had been received there. I wrote to my karkoon at Baroda to make enquiries why japti had not yet been removed. In the meanwhile I received a letter from Tatia, dated 4th November, 1893. I received it on the 7th November. On the following day, that is, on the 8th, I received another letter from Tatia Vithal, which, amongst other things, stated that an order for the removal of japti had been issued. The order was signed by Bapat. When the japti was removed I got possession of the land. My mehta acknowledged the possession of the land. My Mehta acknowledged the possession in a receipt given to the Vahivatdar. (Mr. Mehta here put in a report made by the mehta on the 16th of November about the possession of the land being given to Vinaekrao).

Witness continued: Trilokeshwar Temple was built by my ancestors, and the sirkar gave an annuity of Rs. 167 for its maintenance, but formerly we got Rs. 227. Our ancestors had made a garden around the temple. The land belonged to us. I had repaid Rs. 1,050, which I had borrowed from Khimchand with Rs. 23 as interest. I have got an entry of this also at page 59 of my account-book.

Cross-examined by Mr Apte, witness said: I was not very intimate with Tatia when he went to Sinore. We were not then familiar with each other. In Sinore Tatia did not come to my house before we knew each other in Baroda. My first acquaintance with Tatia was made in Baroda. I do not recollect in connection with which land there was a dispute with the Settlement Department when he came to Baroda. The dispute was going on for two or three years before he came to Baroda for the marriage of his daughter. In that period of two or three years several decisions were given against him in regard to different pieces of land. Some pieces of land were taken away by Government. In respect to Trilokeshwar Temple also more revenue was taken in Samvat 1946 by Government. When I came to Baroda the beginning was made to attach the land. I was informed that on the report of the daroga the annuity to the temple was stopped by the Settlement Department. I had come to know that japti was to be made against Trilokeshwar Temple. I had got the information from the daroga. I had come to know about the japti in Sinore fifteen days before I came to Baroda. I made enquiries and ascertained from Tatia that Bapat had to do every thing in connection with the japti. I have written the accounts of expenses of each visit to Baroda in my books. I was told by Tatia and Ramchunder that had been given to Bapat, but did not receive any proof from another source that money was paid to Bapat. When I subsequently saw Bapat he admitted that he had received Rs. 1,000. I think the money was paid on the same day as the entries in my books were made. I had paid Rs. 1,000 to get my work done, and although it was not done, I did not send any note to Bapat. I did not even make a complaint to the Dewan or Mr. Elliot.

Mr. Mehta declined to cross-examine the witness.

Manecklal Keshawlal was next called and examined by Mr. Mehta. He said: I am a servant to Narayan Pandurang. I know Ramchunder Balkrishna and the last witness, Vinaekrao Wamanrao. Padurang Narayan is the cousin of Vinaekrao. I know that Vinaekrao came to Bombay in the month of Maha Samvat 1949. I was then told by him to make arrangement to get Rs. 1,000. I went to Khimchand Mulchand with Bharubhai. I told Khimchand that I wanted Rs. 1,000 for a gentleman, and he agreed to lend the sum to Vinaekrao Wamanrao. The next day we brought the money from Khimchand. Vinaekrao had executed a khata of Rs. 1,000. In addition to the execution of the khata I had also written a chiti. When we passed the khata Ramchunder was present, and we gave him the money. In the month of Asad in the same year Vinaekrao had again come to Baroda. He had deposited with me Rs. 1,300. I was instructed to accompany Tatia Vithal and Ramchunder to Bapat's house, and pay Rs. 1,000 to Bapat. I went to Bapat's house with them, and there we paid the money to Bapat, who asked his man to count the same. I then went home.

In cross-examination by Mr. Apte, witness said: I had been to Bapat's house only once on the occasion of giving him Rs. 1,000 on behalf of Vinaekrao. I do not know the man, whom Bapat asked to count the money. I do not recollect if my evidence was ever taken by any body before he came into the witness-box. My evidence was not taken by Mr. Maconachie in the Residency. So far as I recollect I had not been examined by anybody before.

Bharubhai Lalbhoy, examined by Mr. Mehta, said that Maneklal Keshavlal was his brother-in-law, who asked him to arrange to get Rs. 1,000 for Wamanrao, the Inamdar of Sinore. Witness replied that he would get the money from his friend Khimchand. He had been to Vinaekrao with Manecklal to get him to execute a khata for Rs. 1,000. (The khata was produced and identified by the witness.) In cross-examination witness said that Khimchand was a moneyed man. He was a jeweller and not a money-lender but occasionally he lent money to his friends. He carried on business to the extent of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000.

Khimchand Mulchand was then called, and examined.

Khimchand Mulchand, a jeweller, said that he occasionally lent money on interest. He knew Bhurabhai, who was one of his friends. On his recommendation he had advanced Rs. 1,000 to Vinaekrao, who had repaid the same with interest. He had got the money from his *parakh*.

Mr. Mehta here put in certain books, which contained entries showing the date and amount advanced to Bhimbhai, and the date on which the amount was repaid. He also put in the khata passed by Vinaekrao, after the witness had identified it.

After the witness had been cross-examined, the enquiry was adjourned.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe.

A HUNT FOR A HUSBAND.

A remarkable case is reported from the United States. The chief actors reside in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. One of of the largest manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania is the firm of A. M. Byers & Co. This firm consists of two brothers, A. M. Byers, who is also president of a large National Bank, and E. M. Byers. Each brother is credited with a private fortune of £400,000, E. M. Byers the younger brother, married some years ago a Miss Hayes of Pittsburg daughter of a wealthy banker, founder and president of the Iron City National Bank. At his death his daughter Mrs. E. M. Byers inherited over £300,000, so that she had a sufficient private fortune to make her independent of her husband. Some three years ago young E. M. Byers suddenly left his wife and home, no one knew where he had gone, or why; save that it was rumoured his wife's expostulation with him regarding his intemperate habits had brought about an estrangement. His brother and partner professed ignorance of his whereabouts, and so Mrs. Byers placed the matter in the hands of detectives. After months of investigation and the expenditure of £500, the missing husband was traced to a small town in Eastern Canada. But before he could be got at he disappeared. It had been, however, discovered that he was pratically a prisoner in the hands of three men—two detectives from New York and a young physician. He seemed happy and contented, and wrote to his wife saying he wanted to be let alone.

The wife, now believing her husband detained against his will and victim of a conspiracy, doubled the force of detectives, and again located her husband: this time in Chicago. But again he was "spirited" away. Now she entered suit against a Chicago attorney for £10,000 for alienating her husband's affections, and being one of a conspiracy to keep husband and wife apart. Meanwhile the detectives working in her interest were given a free hand in the matter of money, and in addition to their regular pay were offered by Mrs. Byers a reward of £3,000 for the return of her husband.

A year passed without any result, and then the missing husband and his alleged captors were located in Japan: and five detectives sailed for that part. Here they found him, and after four months' delay succeeded in carrying him away from his three attendants. The victors now sailed for the Sandwich Islands, but at Honolulu were overtaken by the other party, and, outwitted by them, once more lost Mr. Byers. He was recaptured two months later, and after fighting a battle in the local courts, the detectives who represented Mrs. Byers sailed with the husband for San Francisco. They had discovered, however, that the brother, A. M. Byers, was in the conspiracy, and that his timely warnings had made the work of the three guardians of E. M. Byers in dodging Mrs. Byers's force of detectives easy.

But when the steamer with Mr. E. M. Byers and his wife's force of detectives reached San Francisco harbour they were at once served with a warning that legal proceedings had already been instituted to take Mr. Byers out of their care. Determined not to lose their man and their big reward, the detectives hired, at a ridiculous figure, a passing steam tug, and in the night smuggled Byers out of the ship while she was coming up the harbour. Once on shore a special railway engine was chartered, and by its aid the overland east-bound train was overtaken, and before new proceedings in the court could be taken or the party located husband, after an absence of three years, was delivered safe and sound to his wife. Mrs. Byers is said to have expended £30,000 on the great game of hide and seek; the other side is credited with an expenditure of £20,000, making a total of £50,000.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	87,000	4,000	1,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	189	9	397
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	7,78,391	10,51,018	54,584	18,84,023
Total for 11 weeks..	8,70,391	11,38,018	58,584	20,67,023
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,178	1,00,717	764	1,74,659
Per mile of Ry do.	159	218	2	379
Total to corresponding date do.	9,23,494	10,60,340	27,324	20,11,158

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	....	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	......	41
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	3,756	1,469	49	5,274
Total for 11 weeks...	4,256	1,669	49	5,974
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	13	5	....	18
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	5,453	3,196	242	8,891
Total for 11 weeks...	6,053	3,396	252	9,701
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	441	304	4	749
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	12	......	30
Total to corresponding date do.	5,044	2,224	94	7,362

Increase for the week.................... Rs. 61
Do. to date .... „ 2,339

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,29,000	1,95,000	4,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	77	117	2	166
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	12,32,296	21,90,795	47,732	31,70,823
Total for 11 weeks..	13,61,296	23,85,795	51,732	37,98,823
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,28,072	1,85,579	7,008	3,20,659
Per mile of Ry do.	77	111	4	192
Total to corresponding date do.	14,20,858	18,58,379	64,536	33,43,773

Increase for the week ....Rs. 7,241
Do. to date .... „ 4,55,050

A report on the revenue derived from customs does not promise entertainment to readers who have little knowledge of national finance. Such documents, however, throw occasionally some curious side-lights on the tricks of trade. In a paragraph concerning currants the annual report just issued by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs informs us that the chief reason for the largely increased consumption of currants in England last year was owing to the slackness of the French demand. In ordinary years, of late "very large quantities of currants have been used in France for the manufacture of wine to make up for deficiency caused by the ravages of the phylloxera." In the past year, however, the French had so abundant a vine crop that they required very little supplementary assistance from the Greek crop of currants.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Sub-Condr W J Bray, Ordnance Dept, for one year.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Qr-Mr Sergt G P Platel to be Hony Qr-Mr vice J Moore, appointed Second Lieut.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut W E Greenwood resigns his Commission.

The undermentioned Warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Condr F Ford, Ordnance Dept, for six months; and Sub-Condr C A Wigley, Commissariat Transport Dept, for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off their duties:—Lieut J Talbot, S C Sqdn Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, for one year; and Capt C V Schneider, S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bo Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Depy Commissary and Hony Capt W Nugent, Adjt Genl's Dept, six months, medicacal certificate; and Capt C M Gray, I S C, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India:—Col J Hibbert, General List Infy.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for four months:—Lieut W A T McTaggart, Probationer, I S C.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W P Kennedy, on return to duty, to be Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Mr F A Spencer, Political Assist to the Secy to Govt, Political and Educational Depts, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months.

Mr W S Mangan is appointed to act as Political Assist to the Secy to Govt, Political and Educational Depts, during the absence of Mr Spencer on furlough, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 13th Sept 1894:—Mr R W E H Vincent, C I E, to be Commr of Police, Bombay, vice Col W H Wilson, who vacates his civil appointment; Mr H Kennedy to be first grade Supt of Police vice Mr Vincent; Mr W J Holland to be second grade Supt of Police vice Mr Kennedy; Mr F T V Austin to be third grade Supt of Police vice Mr Holland; Mr E C Cox to be fourth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Austin; Mr J E Penton to be fifth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Cox; Mr T J B Thatcher to be first grade Assist Supt of Police vice Mr Penton; and Mr R P Lambert to be second grade Assist Supt of Police vice Mr Thatcher.

H E in Council is further pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr D Davies to be Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist vice Mr Vincent; and Mr J E Penton to be Dist Supt of Police in the Upper Sind Frotier Dist vice Mr Davies.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Phillips, Police Probationer, to do duty temporarily at Poona.

H E in Council is further pleased to cancel Government Notification appointing Mr W Heyland to do duty temporarily as Assist Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, and to attach Mr Heyland to the office of the Dist Supt of Police Poona, as Acting Assist Supt.

Azam Purushottam Ranchod, acting Head Karkun, taluka Anand in the District of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Lieut W H Errington all the powers conferred and conferrible by or under the said Code on a Magte of the first class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B & C I Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi River.

Mr C P Cooper, Chief Presidency Magte and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for five months and twenty-three days.

Messrs J B Alcock, I C S, and Saiyid Nur-ud-din Khan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Judge, F P, Bijapur.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patvardhan and Rao Saheb Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Saundatti in the Belgaum District on the 1st inst.

The services of Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Godhra, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Legislative Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges, pending further orders, vice Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas; Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani from Rahuri and Kopargaon to Satara as Joint Subordinate Judge at his own request; Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave from Satara to Nandurbar, and Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Metha from Nandurbar to Godhra at his own request.

H E in Council is also pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred on him to invest Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Nandurbar, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Macnaghten, M A, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B A, Depy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, has been granted privilege leave for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Maheshwar Dhondadev Joshi, B A, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B A, on privilege leave or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Carmichael, I C S, on return to duty under this Govt. to do duty as Assist Collr, Nasik.

Mr R Giles has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Carmichael, I C S, on return to duty under this Government, to be a Second Assistant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assist Surgn Phirozshah Palanji Mullan, L M and S, to act as Civil Surgn, Broach, pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chunilal Jivanlal Hansoti, L C E, Assist Eng, 3rd grade (old), passed on the 12th Sept 1894, an examination in colloquial Kanarese according to the standard laid down in para 17, Chapter I, of the Public Works Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the transfer of Mr J L Morres, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, from the Northern to the Central Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following transfers have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Nasik District with effect from the 1st inst:—Mr. Lakshman Vithal Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegoan, to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Cour at Satana; and Mr. Narayan Gangadhar, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satana, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to apoint Mr Harilal Achratlal to act as Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Nadiad during the absence of Mr. Sheik Hussein Abdulla on privilege leave.

The following arrangements are ordered during the deputation of Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Poona City Mamlatdar, to act as Huzur Account Officer, Poona, or until further orders:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Maval in the Poona District, to do duty as Poona City Mamlatdar; and Mr. Ganesh Bapuji Sathe, Mahalkari of petha Mulshi in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist, to act as Mamlatdar of Taluka Maval in the same district.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

In consequence of the deputation of Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, B A, Mamlatdar of Parasgad in the Belgaum District, to audit the Jamabandi accounts of the Ratnagiri Dist, the following temporary arrangement is ordered.—Azam Annaji Wasudev, Mahalkari of Nargund in the Dharwar Dist to act as Mamlatdar of Purasgad in the Belgaum Dist.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

Major H M Sandbach, R A is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, on transfer to the 2nd Battery, 2nd Depot Division, Field Artillery.

Lieut M. D. Bell, No. 21 Company, Southern Division, R A is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Kirkee, and join the 35th Field Battery, to which he has been transferred.

Lieut W P Alexander, No. 6 Mountain Battery, R A is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Allahabad, and join No. 21 Company, Southern Division, to which he has been transferred.

Military Works Dept—Major J A Ferrier, D S O, R E is transferred from the Madras Command to the Head-Quarters of the Director-General of Military Work.

Major T Digby, R E is transferred from Rawal Pindi to the Madras Command.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani:—Lieut G Pennefather-Evans, 18th Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned passed the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Bakloh, on the 25th Aug 1894:—Capt P Malcolm, 2-4th Gurkha Rifles.

Royal Engineers.—On completion of a tour of Indian service Lieut J S Liddel is permitted to revert to the Imperial establishment.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to withdraw from the Kasauli Garrison class, for which he was detailed:—Lieut F. J. Fowler, d s o 27th Bombay Infy.

The leave on urgent private affairs out of India granted to Lieut J C deK Bruce-Kingsmill, No 24 (late No 22) Company, Southern Division (Heavy Battery), R A, in G O C C No 456, dated 16th May 1894, is intended to the 31st October 1894.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The services of the Reverend A E Stone, B A, Resident Chaplain, Kashmir, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Reverend G E Nicholls, M A, Chaplain of Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

The services of Mr T C Lewis, M A, Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, for employment as Director of Public Instruction in the Noth-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following sub, pro tem promotions and appointments are made in consequence of Mr T C Lewis' transfer:—Mr J Harvey, Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, to the II Class of the Graded Educational Service; Mr F H den Cope, M A, Principal, Central Training College, Lahore, to the IV Class of the Graded Educational Service, and to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle; and Mr H T Knowlton, Head Master, Central Model School Lahore, to be Principal of the Central Training College, Lahore.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr D M Straight, Dist Supdt of Police, three months on medical certificate.

Mr E R Parsons, Dist Supdt of Police, at present offg as Persl Asst to the Insptr-Genl of Police, N-W P and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr W M Sherer, on return from leave, to the Allahabad district.

Mr H L Webster, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Muttra district.

Mr J N Sharpe, Dist Supdt of Police, from Muttra to Agra.

PURELY PERSONAL.

According to the American papers just to hand Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his 85th birthday recently in his picturesque summer home near Boston.

STILL more gossip about the Coreans. In addressing the Japanese, with whom they most willingly have intercourse, Coreans always preface their remarks with, "You are so wise?" or, "You are so great!" If a Corean should meet a funeral procession he stops the "cortege," and, approaching the coffin, says, "I regret profoundly the loss of this most virtuous man." And this although he may never have known the deceased person.

A case of considerable importance to music-hall artistes is likely to come before the courts shortly. A writ has just been issued at the instance of Lady Mansell, against the lessee of the Park Palace Music Hall, Liverpool, in which she claims damages on the ground that her reputation as a music-hall artiste may suffer from the manner in which her name appears on bills announcing her engagement at the hall. Eminent counsel have been briefed for the plaintiff.

The great French comic singer Paulus should be a rich man. In addition to his income as a performer and the proceeds of his vineyard, he is the proprietor of the music publishing firm which issued (to name no others) the two famous songs, En Revenant de la Revue, the Boulangist hymn, and Pere la Victoire, of which nearly 500,000 copies have been sold at 50 centimes each. As the expenses of production are covered by the sale of the first thousand the profits must be enormous.

At Dover there has just died Lieutenant General W. C. Trevor, who served with much distinction in the Crimea, and in New Zealand. In the former campaign he was with the 14th Regiment, and took part in all the fighting at Sebastopol, his services gaining him the brevet of Major, in addition to various medals. In the New Zealand war of 1864 to 1866 he commanded the second battalion of his regiment, and saw much of the fighting, his services gaining him mention in the dispatches and the Companionship of the Bath.

The Bishop of Norwich has been speaking out against "the distressing levity with which marriage is frequently regarded." His lordship included among the accompaniments of a fashionable marriage "the not uncommon levity of the marriage party; the church crowded with sightseers, gazing at a rare show; the irreverence in God's house; the whispered comments on the bride, her dress; the murmured laughter; the vulgar horseplay at the door of the church, sometimes in the sacred house itself."

Society is interested in the announcement that the Rev. M. Deller is to shortly wed Lady M. Buchanan. The bride-expectant is the only daughter of the third Marquess of Ely and of the Queen's favourite Lady of the Bedchamber, and sister of the present Marquees. This marriage will be her fourth. Her previous husbands were General Osborne Springfield, Sir James Dyson Bourne, who died in 1883, and Lieutenant-Colonel James Buchanan—the two last-named being both officers of the same regiment, the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Here is a good story which Mr. Toole recently related. He was located in Oxford, and after the show, strolling back to his hotel, he, 'pour passer le temps,' got into conversation with Bobby on his beat. He rather liked the officer of the law, and, considering him as intelligent as he was polite, thought to reward his politeness by sending him a copy of his "Reminiscences." And so, just before leaving him, he inquired of him if he liked "reminiscences." "Well, thank you kindly," said Robert, "but"—and he stooped to whisper it in the comedian's ear—"I'm afraid there's no house open."

The achievement, however, by which Sir Edward Inglefield will be best remembered was the private expedition which he commanded for the search of Sir John Franklin. Although it failed in its main object, it resulted in many valuable discoveries. His experiences gained in this expedition caused him to be given the command of two other Arctic enterprises, both of which were connected with Sir Edward Belcher's expedition. Sir Edward Inglefield was distinguished also for his high professional qualifications, and many of his valuable ideas and inventions have been adopted in the Navy.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" hears that there is to be an interesting visitor to the Duke and Duchess of York a little later in the year. This is to be the Grand Duchess Vera of Wurtemburg, probably the richest Royal widow in Europe. The Princess is roughly estimated to be worth about £3,000,000. This will all be inherited by her two daughters, both of whom are of marriageable age. The invitation to the Grand Duchess to visit England was given to her at St. Moritz by the Duchess of York, the widowed Princess and her two daughters were the Duchess's constant companions.

The installation of lady clerks at the Bank of England has been attended (says a London corespondent) by a little preliminary friction. One lady had to be visited by severe pains and penalties for insubordination towards her superior officer. She is actually said to have given vent to the expression "an old frump." Again, the lady clerks showed some disposition to fall into opposing factions instead of observing that unanimous zeal which has been the tradition of the bank. These hitches, however, were probably inevitable when an entirely new service had to be started, and they have since disappeared. The Girton B A.'s appear interested in their work, and in the feminine virtue of punctuality they set a good example to the masculine side of the establishment.

According to the "Law Journal" no fewer than five occupants of the Bench will become entitled to retiring pensions in 1896. The first will be Mr. Justice Mathew, who was appointed a judge on March 3, 1881. Eleven days later Mr. Justice Cave will complete his fifteen years of service on the Bench, and before the end of the same month Lord Justice Kay will do likewise. Mr. Justice Chitty will achieve a similar distinction in September, and Mr. Justice North in November, when, if no material changes meanwhile occur on the Bench, the number of judges who have sat for over fifteen years will be doubled. The number of judges who have already completed fifteen years of service in the courts is five. The names of these judges, with their years of service, are as follows:—Lord Esher, 25 years; Lord Justice Lindley, 19; Lord Justice Lopes, 18; Baron Pollock, 21; Mr. Justice Hawkins, 18.

The country has by the death of Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield lost a useful servant, and the service a most highly distinguished and popular officer. Few names were better known in naval circles than his, and this is not surpising when one considers his long and prominent career. The son of an admiral, and his mother, also the daughter of an admiral, it was not surprising that the Navy was the profession of his choice, and certainly no calling could have afforded him more active service and adventure. As a youngster he was present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Arc, and afterwards led a storming party at Sidon. In 1840 he took part in the operations in Syria, three years later assisting his father surveying in China and Borneo. After that he was in the Sarawak during many of her piratical encounters off South America. He also commanded the Comus at the battle of Parana, for which service he was promoted to commander.

More news is forthcoming from Paris about the new French Pretender, Prince Francois Marie de Bourbon, who, as we announced yesterday, has issued a manifesto in which he declares himself heir to the French throne; but at the same time a telegram has been received from San Sebastian which throws doubt on the authenticity of the document. Prince Francois is a son of Henri de Bourbon, Duc of Seville, who was well known in Paris some years ago. The latter, who was related to Queen Isabella, had been a Vice-Admiral in the Spanish Navy, but owing to his political views was deprived of his position. In Paris he led a precarious existence, which was put an end to in a duel with the Duc de Montpensier, provoked by allegations which the ex-Admiral had made against the Duke. He had married a Spanish lady before his exile, and the present pretender, who is his second son, has served some time in the Spanish Army, during which time he was twice married.

Some time ago a church in Rochester (U.S.A.) decided to have a cup provided for each communicant. It was argued that disease may be, or has been communicated by the use of one cup by mamy persons. It is not probable that the Rochester plan will be widely used. Dr. Nast, the editor of the "Apologete," Cincinnati, has some spicy remarks apropos of the subject. He says:—The disciples of the Lord undoubtedly used one cup. But, in those days people did not know anything about tobacco. Is it possible that Christian brotherly love demands that I should swallow the tobacco juice of my brother? . . . Some congregations have tried to modify the evil by calling the sisters first to the Lord's Table, but that prevents families from going to communion as families. Besides, it is not a question of the use of tobacco alone. Cleanliness is the main point. There are non-smoking and non-chewing men who come to the Lord's Table with unclean moustaches. And there are both men and women who have not learned the use of a tooth-brush. The writer of these lines knows a German evangelical minister who always wipes the cup when he withdraws it from the lips of a person. Nothing can be said against this usage, and the practice is certainly to be preferred to the separate cup system. Here are some rules that might be observed with propriety:—

1. Men with moustaches should have them properly trimmed before going to the Lord's Table.
2. Men and women, before they go to the house of God, should make a diligent use of the tooth-brush.
3. All those who have decayed teeth should go to the dentist.

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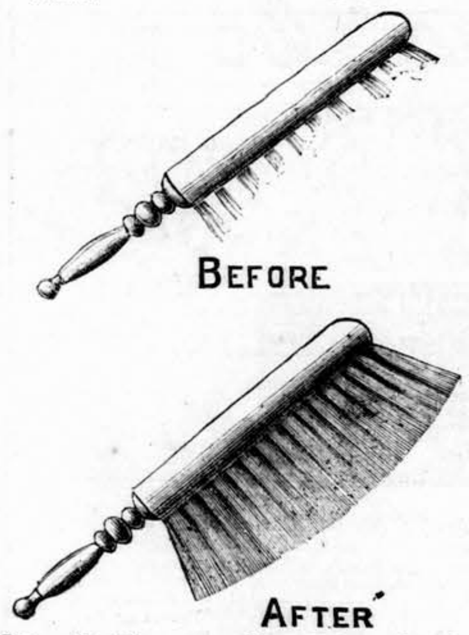

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A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.
TRADE MARK
Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.
MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE (MILK FOOD).
Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,
Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.
To be had of all Dealers and Bazaars throughout India.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's Cookery Book sent Post Free on Application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London: R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA,

instantly relieved by
GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, **stifling** sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

MATICO

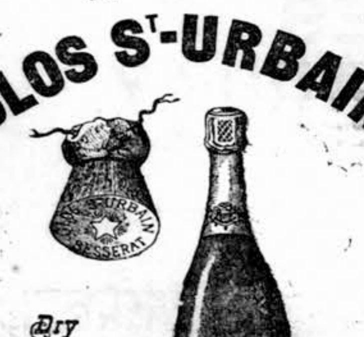
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS St-URBAIN



Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON. THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

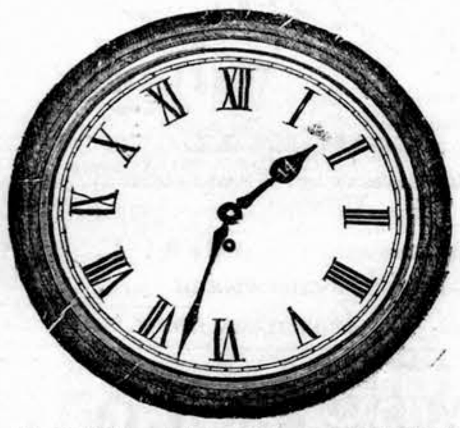
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

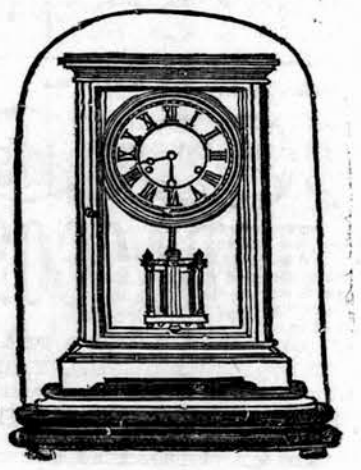
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.

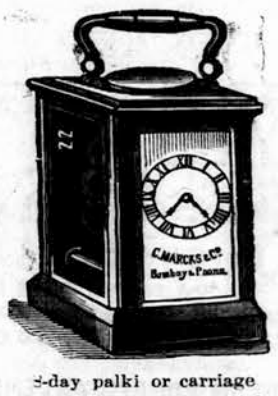


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

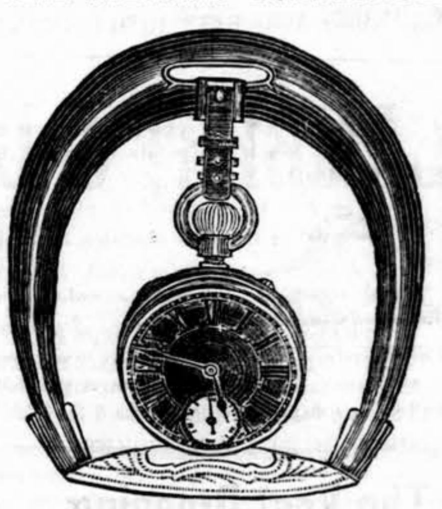

22
C. MARCKS & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.

Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.

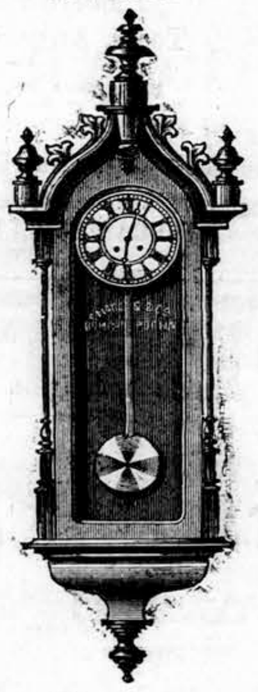
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

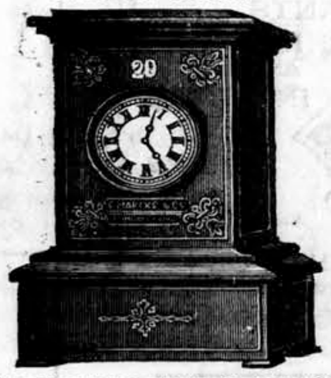
REGULATOR CLOCK



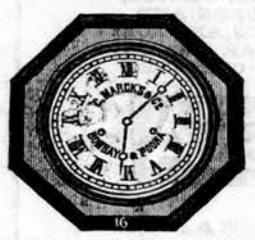
8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high

Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

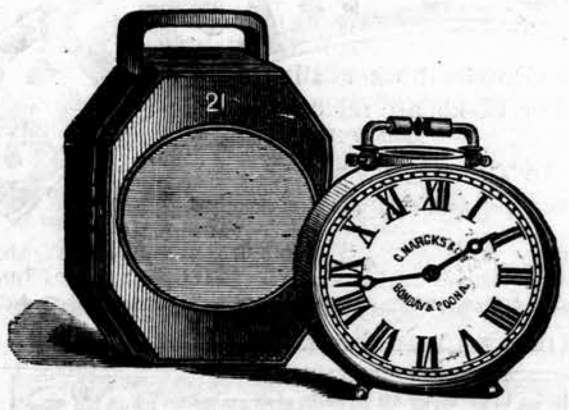


American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.



American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

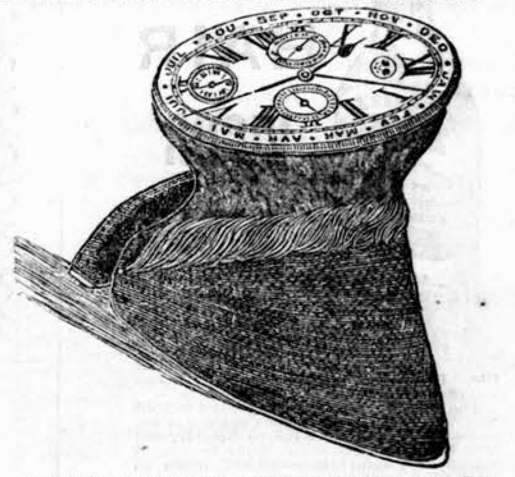
THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.

Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

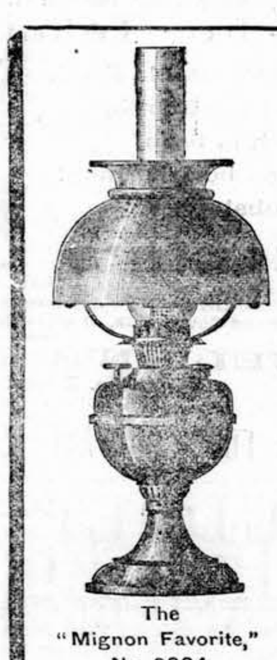
PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.



An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof. Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



The "Mignon Favorite," No. 9004.

UNSURPASSED IN Brilliancy & Cheapness.

The "Mignon Favorite."

25 CANDLE POWER.

Far superior to those offered elsewhere, and far better than anything of its kind yet made.

STEADY WHITE LIGHT,
Small Consumption of Oil,
and Easy to Manage.

Height to flame, 8½ inches.
Nickel stand with Opal Shade and Chimney, complete,
Rs. 4-8.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:

R. DITMAR,

Late Theodor Knaust,
69, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

BAHADUR
MILD

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS

McDOWELL AND CO.,

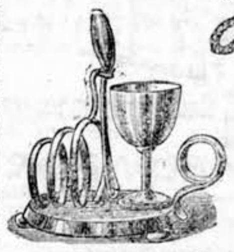
MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

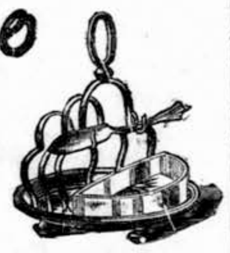
Hamilton & Co

JEWELLERS,

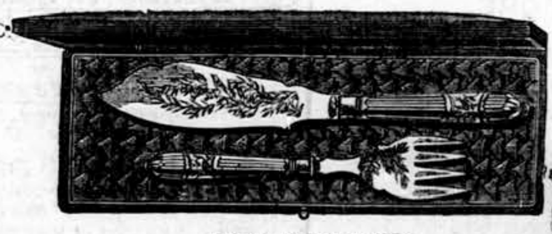
BOMBAY.



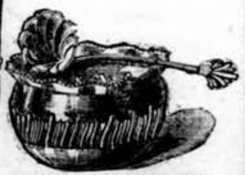
EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.



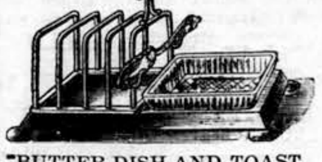
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



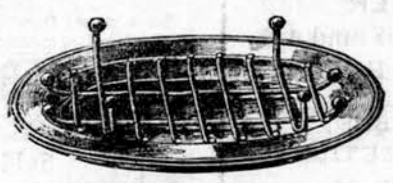
ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.



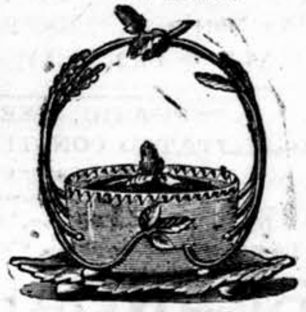
SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



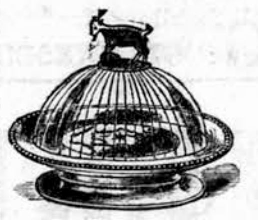
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



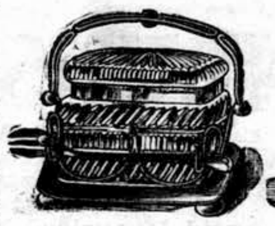
ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.



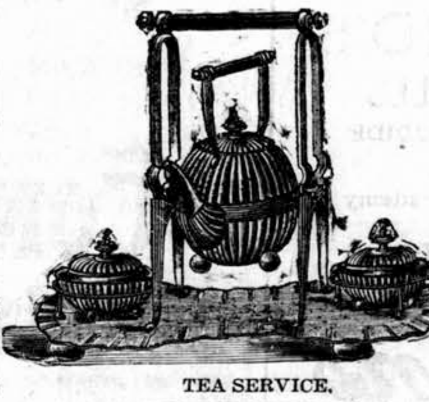
BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.



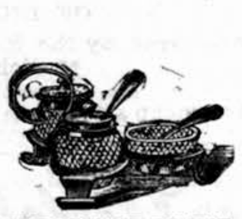
BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.



CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.



TEA SERVICE, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 86 Cash.



BREAKFAST FRAME Rs. 15 Cash.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR
"LION & SUN" Elastics.

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,

BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.

(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. *Orders through English Merchants*

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS	Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME	" 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID	" 6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates,
Bombay Branch, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
Bankers.

AGENTS WANTED for Bombay and Mofussil.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

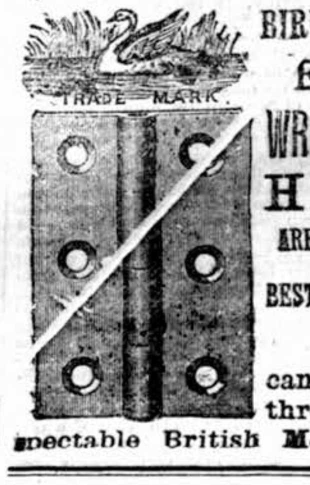
LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*

Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

No more **ASTHMA**
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

GOLD & CO.'S



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WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

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